

CHOSEN OF TO-DAY

ILLUSTRATED



Compiled in Commemoration of
the Vicennial of the Government-
General of Chosen, October, 1929

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D.C.

CONTENTS



	PAGE		PAGE
PREFACE	1	FORESTRY	27
PHYSICAL FEATURES	1	FISHERY	29
CLIMATE	2	MINING	31
POPULATION	2	INDUSTRY	32
GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION	5	FINANCE	33
HISTORIC BACKGROUND	5	TRADE	38
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS	8	COMMERCE	40
RELIGION	12	COMMUNICATIONS	42
EDUCATION	16	CIVIL ENGINEERING	48
JUSTICE	19	SOCIAL WORKS	51
POLICE	21	LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	54
SANITATION	22	NOTEWORTHY PLACES	57
AGRICULTURE	23		

Editor : SAINOSUKÉ KIRIYAMA

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KEIJO, CHOSEN

CONTENTS

	PAGE		
PREFACE	1	FORESTRY	1
PHYSICAL FEATURES	1	FISHERY	1
CLIMATE	2	MINING	2
POPULATION	2	INDUSTRY	2
GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION	5	FINANCE	5
HISTORIC BACKGROUND	5	TRADE	5
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS	8	COMMERCE	8
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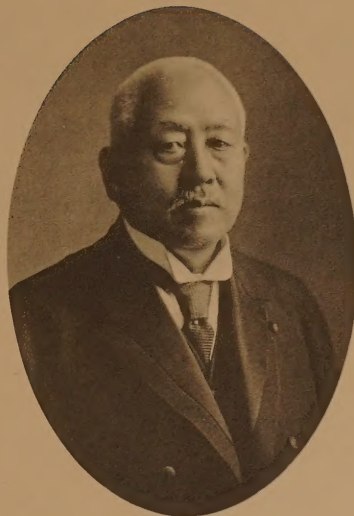
GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CHOSŌN



COUNT TERAUCHI
(1910-1916)



COUNT HASEGAWA
(1916-1919)



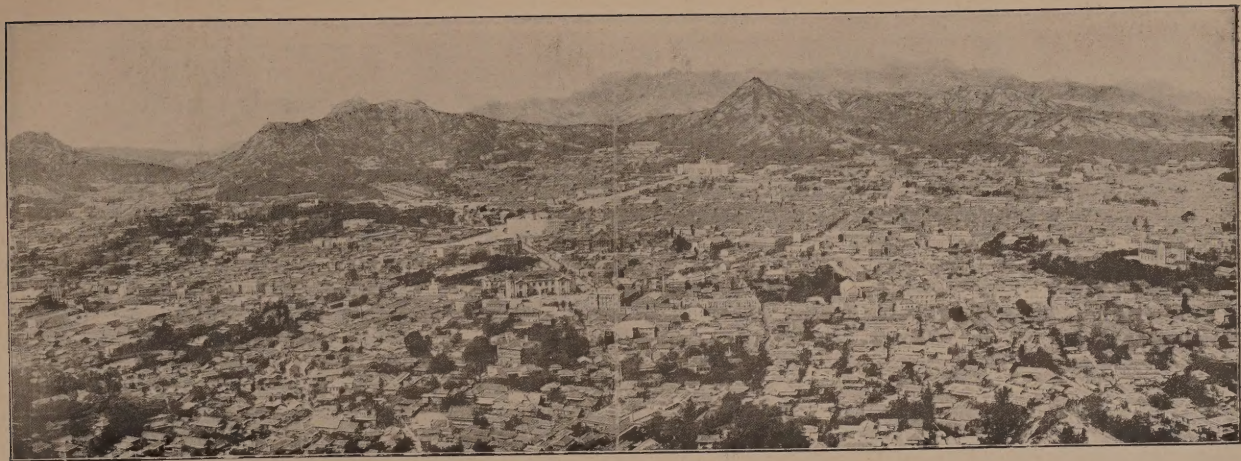
VISCOUNT SAITO
(1919-1927)
(1929-)



GENERAL UGAKI
(1927)



GENERAL YAMANASHI
(1927-1929)



City of Keijo (Seoul)

PREFACE

Two decades have elapsed since two families in the Orient, Japan and Korea, were amalgamated into one. With the annexation in 1910, Chosen virtually became at length true to its beautiful byname, "The Land of the Morning Calm," and now peace and hope smile upon this part of the Far East, breaking up the sombre clouds that darkened the horizon for so long a time.

All through these years Japan has done, and is still doing, everything possible within her power to modernize the peninsula and to promote the welfare of the people by investing in it not only her money but also the very best man-power she has. The marked progress thereby made by Chosen is now recognized both at home and abroad as a hard-earned result or reward for all that Japan has done.

This book is intended to give readers at a glance as vivid an idea of present-day Korea as possible.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Chosen (Korea) is the largest peninsula in north-eastern Asia, and separates the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan, while the Yalu and Tumen separate it from Manchuria and Asiatic Russia. It lies between L. $33^{\circ} 06' 40''$ N. and $43^{\circ} 00' 36''$ N., and L. $130^{\circ} 56' 33''$ E. and $124^{\circ} 11'$ E., and is nearly as large as the main island of Japan, covering an area of 14,312 sq. *ri* (islands included).

The country is strikingly mountainous. The lofty range of Chohaku stretches along the northern border, one offshoot of which runs southward and forms the backbone and watershed of the peninsula near the east coast, making that part steep and precipitous, but the opposite side slopes more gently and often merges into open plains and fertile valleys traversed by many lengthy rivers, which being well cultivated support a teeming population. The north is usually more mountainous, rich in minerals and timber, but with a very scanty population. The difference between high and low tide



Government-General Offices

is especially marked on the west coast. In the vicinity of Jinsen (Chemulpo), for instance, it reaches as high as 30 feet on an average, while on the east coast it averages only one foot.

CLIMATE

The climate is a so-called continental one. Cold and heat waves run to the extreme. Spring and autumn are each but short seasons. In the south the climate is comparatively mild for its latitude, but in the north it is rigorous, approximating to that of Manchuria. In summer there is no great disparity in the registrations shown by the thermometer in different parts of the country, but in winter there is a great difference between the north and south, the variation in temperature between day and night in the north being very sharp, sometimes reaching 25 degrees.

The cold in winter fluctuates according to atmospheric conditions, and there are frequent short spells of milder weather which the



South Gate Street, Keijo

people describe as "three cold, four warm." The highest degree so far registered is 35° C. at Fusan in the south, 37° 5' at Keijo in the centre, and 36° 7' at Chukochin in the north, while the lowest is -14° at Fusan, -22° 3' at Keijo, and -41° 6' at Chukochin. Throughout the year the average temperature is a little above 13° in the south, slightly below 11° in the centre around Keijo, and about 4° near the border. The country is always sunny, except in July and August, which is the rainy season.

The dense fogs visiting the surrounding seas are notorious. They are densest in June and July, and it sometimes happens that they last for three days and nights. There are some 70 foggy days in the year.

POPULATION

The result of the second decennial census taken on October 1, 1925, gave the following showing :



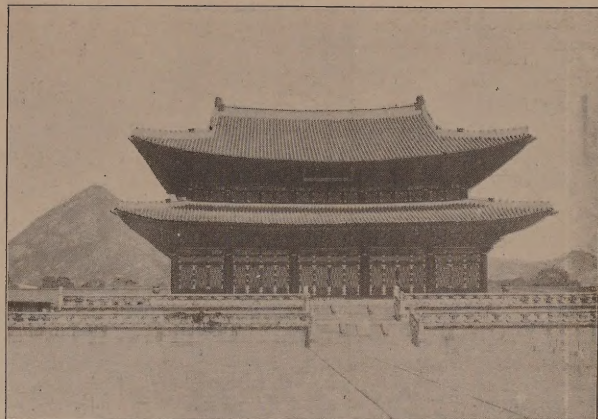
Keikairo Pavilion, Keijo

Households	Males	Females	Total
3,720,773	10,020,943	9,502,002	19,522,945

The next census will be taken in 1930. The annual statistics representing the yearly tendency of the population is as follows:

Table			
Year	Males	Females	Total
1922	9,088,684	8,538,077	17,626,661
1923	9,214,319	8,670,644	17,884,963
1924	9,293,922	8,774,194	18,068,116
1925	9,729,304	9,286,222	19,015,526
1926	9,780,003	9,323,897	19,103,900
1927	9,792,714	9,344,984	19,137,698

Year	Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners	Total
1922	386,493	17,208,139	32,129	17,626,761
1923	403,011	17,446,913	35,039	17,884,963



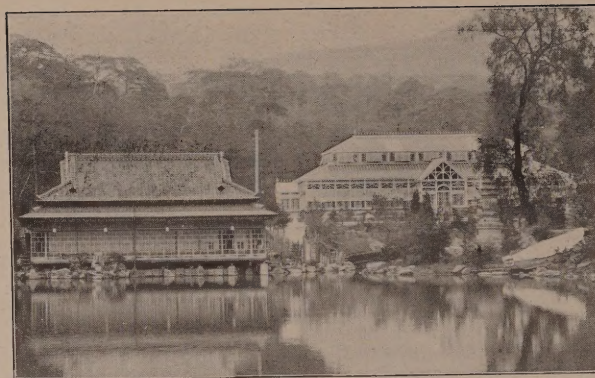
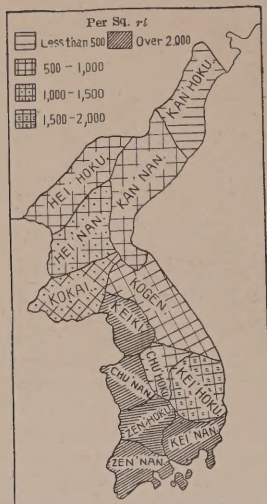
Kinseiden Hall, North Palace, Keijo

1924	411,595	17,619,540	36,981	18,068,116
1925	424,740	18,543,326	47,460	19,015,526
1925	442,326	18,615,033	46,541	19,193,900
1927	454,881	18,631,494	51,323	19,137,668

Year	Births	Still Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1922	595,005	4,513	373,267	194,793	7,988
1923	719,161	3,870	367,120	259,096	8,889
1924	690,622	4,229	387,586	155,935	7,173
1925	722,493	3,450	392,497	172,259	7,708
1926	676,176	3,826	387,743	168,598	7,093
1927	698,189	3,664	411,015	175,953	7,112

The proportion of men to women at the end of 1927 was 104.5 to 100, giving a total excess of males over females of nearly half a million. The average for the past five years shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate by 15 per 1,000, giving a natural increase of some 200,000 a year.

Density of Population



Shokei-en Garden, Keijo

Prince Yi Household

The heir of the late ex-Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang. His Highness receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood. The annual grant to his household was increased in 1921 from ¥ 1,500,000 to ¥ 1,800,000. The consort of His Highness is Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese Prince of the Blood.

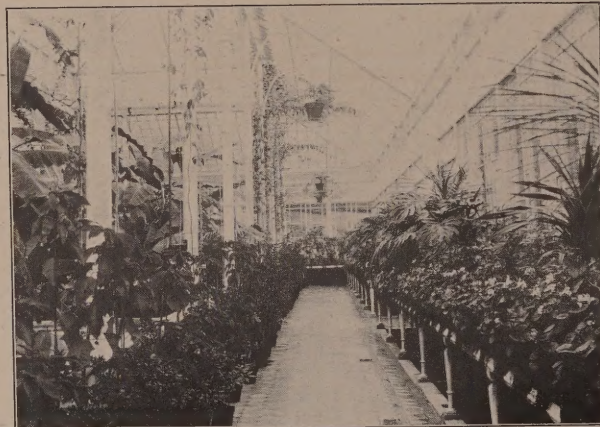
Korean Peers

In October, 1910, 67 distinguished Koreans, including five

Race and Language

Opinions vary as to the exact origin of the Korean race. It is evident, however, that it is of Mongol extraction and that it is closely allied to the Japanese race. Scientific investigation have clearly demonstrated that the prehistoric inhabitants of the peninsula, the forefathers of the Koreans of to day, were of the same race as those then dwelling in the western half of Japan, in Manchuria, and in the Siberian littoral.

The Koreans speak a polysyllabic and agglutinative language of the Turanian group. It has an alphabet composed of 11 vowels and 11 consonants, and a native script called En-mun. It is more akin to the Japanese language than to any other tongue. In writing the Koreans use the Chinese characters with an admixture of their own En-mun.



Hothouse Plant at Shokei-en Garden

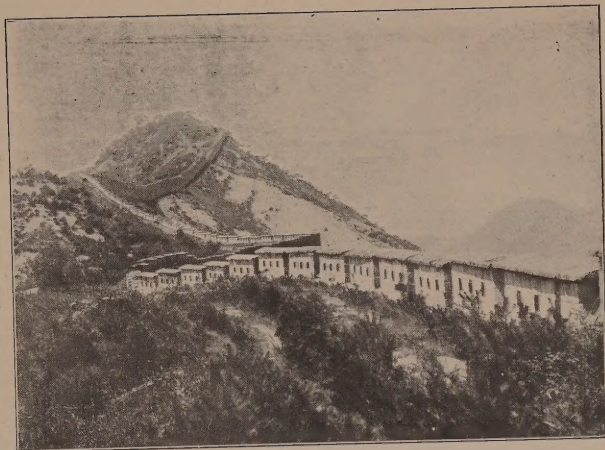


View at Zoological Garden, Keijo

members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, *viz.*, 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. Monetary grants were made to the new Peers.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The Governor-General is authorized to memorialize the Throne and receive Imperial sanction through the prime minister, and to issue general ordinances by virtue of his delegated or discretionary power. The Seimu-sokan or Civil Superintendent is charged with assisting the Governor-General as his chief lieutenant in the administration, and supervises the business of bureaus and departments. The Government-General comprises, besides the Governor-General's secretariate, the Internal Affairs, Financial, Industrial, Judicial, Educational, Police, Communications, Monopoly, and Railway Bureaus, and those of Forestry and Land Reclamation. The Governments of the 13 provinces are affiliated to the Government-General.



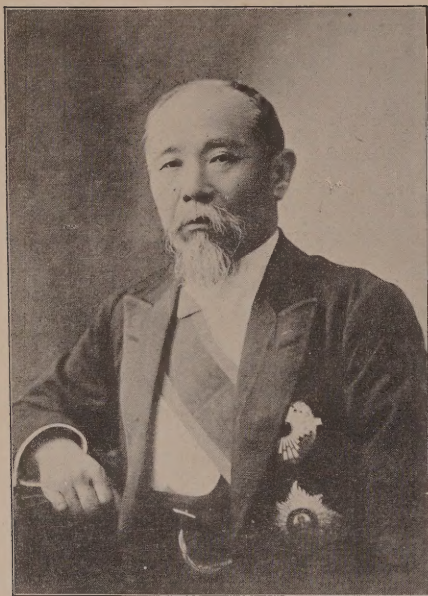
City Wall of Keijo

There is an advisory body for the Governor-General called the Chusuin (Central Council), members of which are appointed from among influential and experienced Koreans.

The number of government officials and employees paid by the state treasury at the end of 1927 was 28,477 Japanese and 15,975 Koreans.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Korean tradition relates that Kitse of China came into the peninsula and established his capital in the valley of the River Ta-Ton (Daido), on the site now occupied by Heijo (Pyengyang), in 1122 B. C. Kitse entered Korea because he declined to serve the new ruler in China who had overthrown the Chow dynasty in which he, Kiste, held a prominent position as a leading statesman.



Prince Ito,
First Resident-General
(1905-1909)



Viscount Sone,
Second Resident-General
(1909-1910)

His coming to Chosen is rather doubtful though most Koreans implicitly believe in it. The reign of the Kitse family is understood to have lasted for forty generations, at the end of which it was overthrown by invaders from China, the leader of whom proclaimed himself king of Chosen. In the south there already existed two states, so that the peninsula was divided into three states which endured for about 350 years and were then united into one under the name of Silla. Serious disturbances breaking out some 270 years later, the country was again split into three parts, only to be once more united by the rise of a warrior who founded the Koryo dynasty and secured dominion over the entire peninsula.

His dynasty flourished for 477 years (919-1392) and was then superseded by another named Yi which endured for 519 years (1392-1910) or up to the year of annexation of the country by Japan.

The outstanding event in the development of the Korean nation is the introduction of Buddhism about the year 370 A. D. With it the culture of China was transplanted to Korean soil, and the arts and crafts of the country attained a high state of brilliancy, and flourished for about 1,000 years. Prosperity and a high degree of civilization marked the period, notwithstanding the vicissitudes attending the rise and fall of the several dynasties. But with the



Pagoda Park, Keijo

rise of the Yi dynasty, Buddhism was superseded by Confucianism, and religion came to play but a small rôle in the life of the people.

Japan and Korea

Facing each other across a narrow strip of water, Chosen and Japan have been in close connection from time immemorial on account of affinity in race and culture, but formal intercourse between the two families began only in the latter part of the Tokugawa Era. Japan opened her doors to the outside world earlier than Chosen, and on the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868 expressed her earnest wish to keep up friendly relations with her nearest neighbour. Missions were therefore sent across the Chosen Strait, only to be flatly denied audience.

At the time Korea was under the sway of the bigoted Taiwonkun, the regent, who was 'a hard nut to crack' by reason of his unswerving seclusion policy. But the opening of her doors could not long be delayed and Korea finally yielded. In 1876

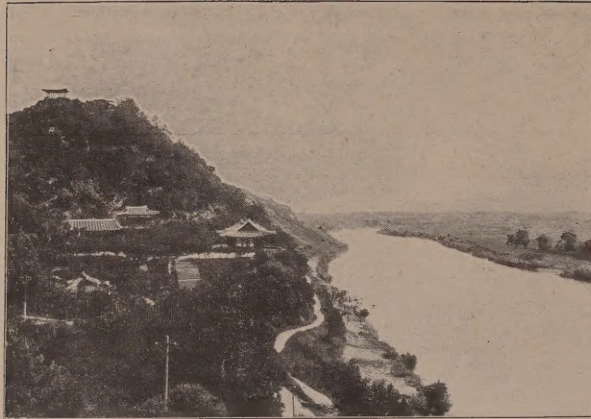


South Gate, Keijo

Japan was successful in entering into formal relations of amity and commerce with her, and was followed by other powers. Korea thus found herself regarded as an independent nation, but was still overshadowed by China not only culturally but politically, as she had so long been content to act practically as a vassal state of that power.

In 1894 the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out and Korea found herself in turmoil. On the pretext of protecting her dependency, China started military action in the country. This was a violation of the so-called Tientsin treaty contracted between China and Japan in 1885, so Japan went to war with China and defeated her. A peace treaty between the two was later signed at Shimonoseki in which Korea's independence was fully recognized.

Unhappily, however, Korea was still lacking in vision and wanting in strength. She was dazzled by Russian influence and put no trust in the readiness of Japan to help her. In consequence Japan again saw a black cloud on her horizon, and her safety and peace in the Orient menaced. The octopus tentacles of the Slav



Botandai Hill, Heijo

were ominously extended over the Far East. Port Arthur and Dalny were already in his grip, and Chosen was too weak to stay his approach. Russia not only obtained many important economic concessions but also took a strong hand in Chosen's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, despite Japanese protests, military action by the Russian eagle was becoming more insistent and unscrupulous. Japan could not tolerate such aggressiveness. Booming guns were at last heard on the Manchurian plains, and victory resting with Japan, peace in the Far East was at length restored and Korea was relieved from the threat of domination by Russia.

Protectorate and Annexation

Korea was still too weak however to stand on her own feet. The evil results of chronic misgovernment and corruption in politics could not so easily be overcome. To strengthen this weak point in the maintenance of peace in the Orient, it was necessary that Korea should be brought under the protection of Japan, and this was



Railway Bridge over the Yalu

effected in 1906. Prince Ito, the greatest liberal statesman Japan ever produced, was appointed Resident-General of Chosen and devoted himself heart and soul to her betterment, only to meet with a tragic end in Harbin in 1909 at the hands of a Korean assassin. Out of the ensuing turmoil, voices were heard calling for Japan and Korea to be united into one. The strongest advocate of this move was the Ilchin Hoi, the leading political party in the country and composed of the intellectual classes. The end of it was that on the 22nd of August, 1910, the treaty of annexation between Japan and Korea was signed and duly recognized by the world at large.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Spirits

It may be said of Chosen that the main religious principle of the people is ancestral worship, which even now is very strictly



Bridal Palanquin

observed. Allied to it, Shamanism cannot be overlooked. The people believe that spirits are ubiquitous, and for them every place, every part of every abode, almost everything has its spirit, usually an evil one. The superstitious fear of these spirits haunts the lives of all classes. When a house takes fire, or a man contracts a disease, it is because it or he has been touched by a spirit, so sorcerers are in demand to expel such spirit by their music and dancing.

Yangban

In old Korea, officials, nobles, and scholars formed the highest class in Korean society under the name *yangban*. Below these came two distinct classes, middle and common. These social divisions gradually disappeared with the advent of the Japanese administration. But *yangban* is a familiar word, and is now in popular use to denote men of wealth or of high position, even though not belonging to the class as it existed in former days.



Korean Funeral

Home and Clan

It is one of the special features of Korean life that a home usually embraces a large number of members, especially among the upper classes. As separation from parents on the marriage of sons is not usual, many couples and their children may sometimes be found under the same roof. The eldest man or the family-head is highly respected and is the centre of all the family activity. Filial piety is the most important of all virtues, and relationship in Korea is most extensive in its significance. Practically all the men who can trace direct descent from a common ancestor are grouped as one family. A family or clan usually has a book of its family tree, and every ten or twenty years it is revised. It is kept as a great treasure by the principal house, that is the house claiming direct descent in the eldest line from their common origin. The principal house is the centre of the related ones, and receives great reverence. For the good of such a unit and the maintenance of ancestor worship they often have an established fund in real

estate or in money. Such fund cannot be freely disposed of even by the head of the principal house; common consent of all men concerned must be obtained. At a memorial service for ancestors, the ritual of the clan is conducted in the most dignified and sumptuous manner that can be afforded. If a man succeeds in gaining fortune and fame, his relations look upon it as a common honour, and he becomes responsible for the support of all his needy relatives. Because of this, many parasites are usually found in the households of nobles and rich men. If the man refuses to give such aid he is despised and regarded as one unworthy of respect.

Sexes Kept Apart

In Chosen the separation of the sexes is strictly observed, in accordance with the tenets of Confucianism. Therefore, except among the lower classes or among the sophisticated, even man and wife do not live together promiscuously. A house consists of inner and outer rooms. The former are occupied by the female members of the family, and the latter by the men. If a female visitor is in an apartment, the male members of the family take every possible precaution not to approach the room, and a woman will not converse with a man even though he be the closest friend of her husband. If the situation is such that she is compelled to converse with such a man she takes the utmost care to refrain from showing any friendliness in doing so, and acts as if she were embarrassed at finding herself in such a situation.

Wedding

When a go-between, indispensable in the making of a marriage,



Korean Girl

is successful in suiting both parties, and the matter comes to a serious stage, the part of the bridegroom is to send a document by a messenger giving the date of his birth, in return for which the girl sends a similar document. If these prove satisfactory to both parties the date of the wedding is then fixed. The day before the marriage, the man sends a present suitable to the occasion to the girl, and she makes a like return. With this, the marriage tie is virtually established, and the engagement cannot be broken off. The Korean wedding ceremony is unique and fascinating. It varies in detail according to social position, but usually is observed as follows: First, the bridegroom attires himself in the full dress demanded of the occasion, and goes to the home of the bride on horseback or in a palanquin, and swears to her parents or her close relations that he will ever be faithful to his future wife, and then returns home. Next, the bride goes to her lord's house in a decorated palanquin, and presents wine to the parents of the bridegroom, vows faithfulness to them, and does homage at the family shrine, after which she returns to her own home. The bridegroom then goes to the bride's home where the final ceremony is conducted and stays for three nights. He then returns to his home accompanied by his wife, and their married life then really begins. The selection of bride or bridegroom usually depends solely on the will of the parents.

Funeral

A funeral service is performed by relatives and close friends of the dead without the assistance of priests. A woman will not be found in a funeral procession. The body is invariably interred, the idea of cremation still being repugnant to Koreans in



Korean Chess

general. The young are not given a proper service, but buried in a very simple manner. Older persons are given as grand a funeral as possible, even though the family run into heavy debt in consequence. The choice of a grave is most important to Koreans, and a geomancer is called in to decide the site, for they believe the future welfare of the family greatly depends upon the whereabouts of the grave. So much so, that on congratulating a man for making good his career, they usually remark to him that he has made good because the graves of his forefathers are in

good places. The period of mourning is from three months to three years according to the degree of relationship.

Food

Rice is the staple of the Korean diet, and with it are served fish (mostly dried) and various vegetables. But in the country millet and barley usually replace the costly rice. The Koreans have a peculiar liking for strongly flavoured condiments and relishes, such as red pepper, onions, leeks, etc., and these are always used



Korean Children

in cooking or in making pickles. A pickle called "*kimchi*" is an indispensable adjunct to the Korean dining table. It is made of various kinds of vegetables mixed with red pepper, and often contains shell-fish, such as the oyster. Rice is boiled for each meal. The meals are always served on little low lacquered tables, one for each person. Brass vessels are largely used besides porcelain. The people are fond of liquor as well as tobacco.

Houses

Korean houses are usually low in height and small in size, and without exception of one storey only. The framework is wood plastered over with mud. The inside and partitions are papered. Houses of the upper class have tiled roofs with picturesque concave curves, and are surrounded by walls pierced with double gateways, outer and inner. The main building contains a large middle room which serves as parlour and office, and at both ends of it are smaller rooms for the use of the male members of the family. The women occupy the inner apartments as already mentioned.

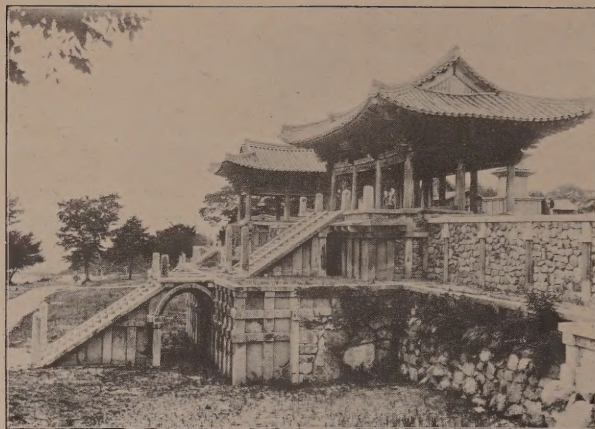


Korean Cemetery

Houses of the poor have thatched roofs and contain few rooms. Under old conditions high buildings were forbidden, but of late structures of more than two storeys have come into being, especially in urban districts, because the restriction against them has disappeared. The most striking part of a Korean house is its heating system called "*ondol*." The floor is made of flagstones plastered over with clay and covered with thick oiled paper, and underneath runs a series of connected horizontal flues; the fire is made outside the room, and the heat and smoke pass through the flues to the outlet at the other end, in doing which the floor, and therefore the room itself, is heated.

Clothing

The Korean costume consists of a vest, coat, and loose trousers for both sexes, though of course differing in style, and to these a skirt is added for the fair sex. The clothing of the common people is mostly made of cotton or hemp, while the wealthy wear



Bukkokuji (ancient Buddhist Temple) near Keishu

silk. Their favourite colours are white and light blue, and the great majority of the people are still to be seen clothed in white in all seasons. In point of view of comfort, it is said the Korean dress excels all others, being cool in summer and warm in winter. The men's hats are queer looking things made of bamboo or horse hair lacquered black. When worn the hat is kept firmly on the head by ribbons tied under the chin. Many of the men still wear a topknot, the outward and visible sign of their engaged or married estate, though hair-cutting after the western fashion is becoming popular.

Of course all the above-mentioned manners and customs are being changed more or less by the progress of time.

RELIGION

Equality of opportunity and protection for every religious belief are now observed in the peninsula. There is no state religion in



Religious Centres in Keijo (upper left: French Catholic Cathedral)
(lower left: Honganji Buddhist Temple)

(upper right: Chosen Shinto Shrine
(lower right: Japanese Methodist Church)



Shakuo-ji Temple in Kogen-do

Chosen. Confucianism is professed among the upper classes of Korea. Buddhism is strong among the lower classes, but not so much so as in Japan. Religion plays a small rôle in Korean life. Though its number of devotees is not striking, Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The following figures are from statistics compiled in 1927.

	Preaching Houses	Preachers	Believers
Shintoists	178	326	78,488
Buddhists	1,800	591	370,972
Christians	3,069	3,447	265,011

Shintoism

Shintoism, a unique cult of Japan existing from earliest times, is a form of nature and ancestor worship with very simple rites. The propagation of it does not date very far back. Greatest of all Shinto shrines in Chosen is the Chosen Shrine built on the



Headquarters of Tendo-kyo, Keijo

north-western slope of Nan-san or South Hill, Keijo, to the honour and glory of Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess, and the late Emperor Meiji, the founder of modern Japan. Those professing Shintoism are naturally found mostly among the Japanese residents.

Buddhism

Tradition relates that Buddhism was first introduced into Korea by way of China about 370 A. D. Under the patronage of the dynasties of Silla (57 B.C. to 935 A.D.) and Koryo (919 to 1392) it prospered, but with the rise of the Yi dynasty in 1392 it fell on evil times and began to wane in influence. Propagation of it was practically prohibited and Confucianism took its place. Consequently its priests gradually lost prestige and sank in social position to the lower strata of society, until they were regarded as little better than mendicants. Its temples and monasteries, generally fine specimens of Korean art, were left for centuries to decay, but after the annexation the status of its priests was restored, and protection granted

it in many ways by the State. At the end of 1927 there were 6,570 Korean priests and 910 nuns, with 188,800 devotees.

Buddhism as practised by the Japanese, was first introduced into Fusan by the Shinshu Sect in the earlier days of the Bunsei period (1818-1829). Other sects followed as the relations between the two countries became closer. At the end of 1927 there were 528 preachers and monks and 18,080 believers, of whom 9,240 were Koreans.

Christianity

Christianity first sowed its seeds in Chosen in the latter half of the 18th century through an official mission sent to Peking from the Korean Court, which brought back a Roman Catholic Bible and some Christian literature. This being found incompatible with the mode of life of the Koreans, based as it was upon Confucianism, was strongly combated by the Government which laid heavy hands upon the converts and mercilessly crushed them.

The first Christian missionary courageous enough to brave the thorny path and make his way into Chosen was a Catholic priest called Pierre Maubant, a Frenchman, who was soon followed by two others. Then came most tragic days for Christianity in Korea. At the beginning of 1866, a Russian warship appeared at Gensan (Won-san), a port on the eastern coast, and demanded the opening of trade with Chosen. In its perplexity, the Korean Government asked the French missionaries to intervene, promising freedom of propagation as a reward, but before any action could be taken by the missionaries in accordance with the government request, the Russian war-vessel disappeared. Just at this time anti-Christian feeling rose high at Court, and relieved from the fear of the foreign



Korean Buddhist Temple and Priests

vessel, the Regent resorted to ruthless measures in dealing with Christian converts, and it is said about 30,600 people were martyred at the time, including the French missionaries.

However, in 1882 religious freedom was at last fully recognized as a sequel of the commencement of diplomatic relations between the hermit kingdom and other nations, and in 1884 Protestantism was first introduced into Chosen. In that year, Dr. H. N. Allen, medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church, North, arrived in Korea, while Dr. Scranton of the same Church, and the Revs. G. Appenzeller and H. G. Underwood of the Methodist Episcopal Church came the following year, and these pioneers started churches and hos-

pitals in the principal centres. Christianity now enjoys prosperous days in Chosen.

Besides the above mentioned, there are several religious beliefs of native origin, viz., Tendo-kyo, Jiten-kyo, Jindo-kyo, Taikyoku-kyo etc. The first two profess tenets taken from Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, and the next two are modified forms of Confucianism. As in so many other countries religion and politics became so interwoven that the very existence of a dynasty was even menaced thereby. It is said that the downfall of Koryo was due no less to the preposterous influence acquired by the Buddhists of the day than to political corruption. Another instance is the Tonghak Rebellion, which broke out in the latter years of the Yi dynasty. The fanatics of the Tendo-kyo took up political aims first in the south and gradually made their way to the north, and brought the national existence to so precarious a state as to cause the Chino-Japanese War in 1894-5.



Public Common School for Koreans, Keijo



Korean School Girls on a Field Day

EDUCATION

Confucianism was, and may still be said to be the principal guide of the Korean people. It completely ruled Korean life and education in Korea which was no other than the learning of the Chinese classics, especially those by Confucius, and its actual aim was the creation of cadets for officialdom.

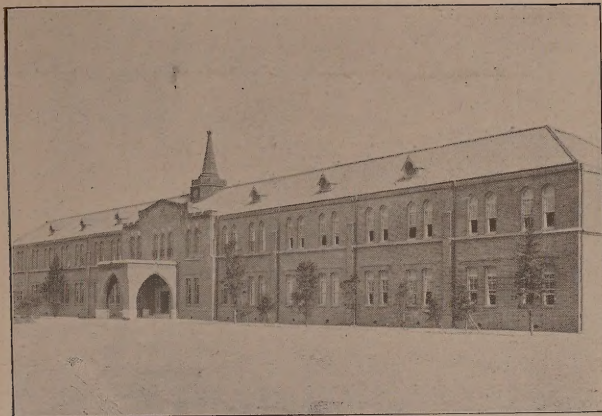
Ancient Institutions

Sohtang and Hangyo were formerly the principal educational institutions. The former still survive in many of the villages and teach the children to read and write Chinese ideographs; the latter was a kind of higher public school and was found in every important centre. Students who finished the courses of these two institutions and could afford it came up to the capital city and enrolled themselves in the Seikin-kan, the highest seat of learning in the country, and on graduating from it were eligible to sit for the civil service examination, passing of which qualified them for official positions.

Modern Education

The lapse of time was felt in the field of education as in many others and this time-honoured system was practically abandoned in 1894. In 1895 the Korean Government introduced a new educational system, following the example and advice of Japan, and established elementary schools throughout the country and higher schools in Seoul. Nevertheless, the result was not at all satisfactory owing to the great lack of men of good teaching ability. About this time there came into being many private schools, most of which were established by foreign missionaries as part of their evangelizing work.

In 1911 a committee was formed by the Government to investigate educational matters in Korea, the leading authorities in education both Korean and Japanese, being appointed on it, and a fundamental plan was drawn up as the result of which an ordinance for education in Chosen was gazetted in the following year providing for common, commercial, normal, technical, college, and university education on the same basis as that in Japan. However, owing to the difference



Keijo Normal School



Public Higher Common School for Koreans, Keijo

in language, for elementary and secondary education separate schools were established, those for Koreans being termed Common, Higher Common, and Girls' Higher Common schools, and for Japanese, Primary, Middle, and Girls' High schools. Still, in special circumstances, Koreans can attend schools for Japanese and vice versa. In the higher institutions of learning co-education is the rule.

Particulars for May, 1927, are as follows:

		Schools	Staff	Enrollment	
				Boys	Girls
Primary School	{ Gov't.	2	16	307	209
	{ Public	445	1,922	30,887	27,688
	{ Private	1	1	7	7
Common School	{ Gov't.	2	18	489	327
	{ Public	1,337	8,111	366,564	64,248
	{ Private	80	450	13,168	6,557
Middle School	{ Public	11	264	5,438	
	{ Private	15	336	6,386	
Higher Com. Sch. . . .	{ Public	9	197	4,826	
	{ Private				

Girls' High School . .	Public	22	303	7,094
Girls' Higher Common School	{ Public	6	73	1,175
	{ Private	9	126	2,069
Agricultural School . .	Public	23	218	4,033
Commercial School . .	{ Public	15	209	4,019
	{ Private	4	59	837
Technical School . . .	Gov't.	1	28	144
Fishery Schol.	Public	4	31	250
Other Industrial Schools	Public	2	32	551
Continuation School . .	Public	47	232	2,063
College	{ Gov't.	5	211	1,091
	{ Private	5	120	768
University	Gov't.	1	179	315
University Preparatory School	Gov't.	1	27	308
Normal School	{ Gov't.	1	51	761
	{ Provincial	13	164	1,837
Non-Standardized School	{ Public	6	20	397
	{ Private	566	2,247	58,549



Public Girls' High School, Keijo

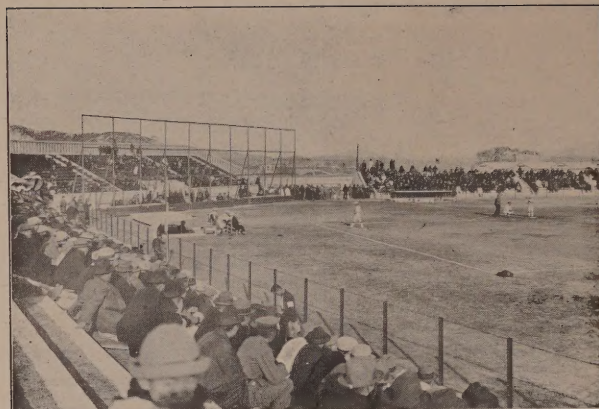
Since 1928 further expansion of common education has been planned with the motto "one village, one school." This is being steadily carried into effect.

Koreans Studying in Japan

Koreans studying in Japan number about 3,000, the majority of whom are found in Tokyo. Those studying at Government expense however, are comparatively few. They are chosen from among those finishing the secondary course in Chosen or already studying in Japan at their own expense. In 1922 the number yearly to be selected was increased.

Preservation of Historic Remains

For the investigation and preservation of historic remains in Chosen there exists an institution having as members government



Municipal Playing Field, Keijo

officials, university professors, and experts. This institution also interests itself in the study of Korean history. Relics etc., obtained in the course of these investigations are collected and preserved in public museums at Keijo and Keishu.

Compilation of Korean History

This work was started in the early days of the present regime, and for the furtherance of it a comparatively large sum of money is yearly appropriated. It was made a Government enterprise because the Koreans, under the influence of Chinese culture, paid much more attention to the history of China than to their own.

Japanese Language and Koreans

The number of Koreans speaking the Japanese language is increasing, as may be seen from the fact that the proportion of



Keijo Imperial University

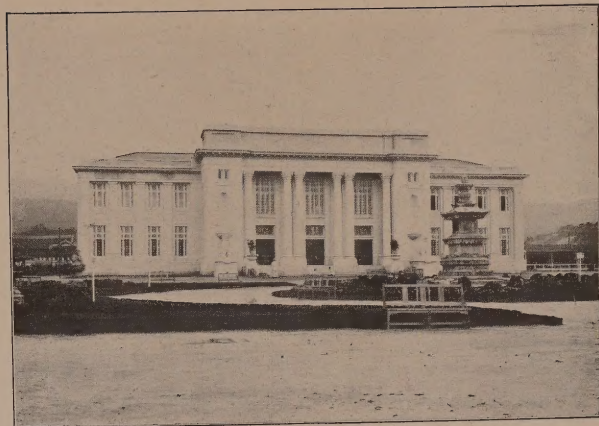
those more or less conversant with the Japanese tongue to the entire population was 7 per 1,000 in 1913, 33 in 1922, and 63 in 1927. In common schools for Koreans 9 to 12 hours per week are allotted to the teaching of the Japanese language.

Korean Language and Japanese

In 1921 a provision for awarding additional pay to Japanese in official service in Korea proving themselves versed in the Korean language was introduced. To qualify for this additional pay candidates must pass an examination, held every year, and the number of successful candidates so far is over 2,700.

Art Exhibition

Art exhibitions in Korea were first initiated by the Government. The first one was held in June, 1922, at Keijo, and is now of



Government Museum, Keijo

yearly occurrence. Pictures of both the oriental and occidental schools, sculptures, and calligraphs are shown, and prizes are awarded to those works judged worthy of praise.

JUSTICE

Judicial System

There are three kinds of law courts as demanded by the system of "three instance" of trial, and each has its own procurator's office. There are local courts numbering 11 with 46 branches and 169 sub-branches, 3 courts of appeal and a Supreme court.

A local court deals with the first hearing of cases, as well as certain civil suits, and are presided over by a single judge, but a civil suit involving over ¥ 1,000 and certain other specific cases must be heard by three judges. The court of appeal is presided over by three judges, and the Supreme Court by five. Every local



Law Courts, Keijo

court has attached to it a Public Deposit Office which handles matters concerning deposit of money and negotiables.

Formerly the competency of Korean judges and procurators was confined to cases, civil or criminal, in which Koreans only were involved. But the time calling for removal of such restriction, revision in the regulations governing the bench was made in 1920 and the objectionable discrimination done away with.

Barristers

Eligibility for the bar in Chosen, as defined in the regulations for barristers, is granted to (1) those already admitted to the bar by law, (2) those passing the examination for barristers specially provided for Chosen, and (3) those previously serving as judges, procurators, or barristers. Realizing the need for greater ability on the part of lawyers, owing to the advance made by the people in their idea of legal rights, regulations regarding examination for the Korean bar were promulgated and thus opened the way to the bar for men of ability, whether Korean or Japanese.



Shoro Police Station, Keijo

Judicial Service

During the year 1911 the number of civil cases registered at law courts was about 26,000, but in 1927 it rose as high as 65,000 odd. The fact itself tells of the awakening of Koreans to their rights as well as to their increasing trust in legal procedure. The number of criminal cases, which was 7,900 in 1911, rose to 35,800 in 1927. Grave crimes such as murder, robbery, etc., are rather on the decline, but intellectual crimes such as fraud, forgery, "confidence game," etc., are yearly increasing. As for political offences the Communist Case in 1925-6 may be noted as some 100 Koreans were implicated.

Prisons

Prisons are being kept abreast of the times by the erection of a modern type of building. In 1922 the number of prison inmates was about 16,000, which decreased to 13,900 in 1928. Institutions for the protection and aid of released prisoners now number 27, and to these subsidies are granted by the Government.



A Village Police Station

POLICE

Police Force

One police station to each principal town and district is now the rule in the peninsula, though in consideration of size some of them have two or more, and there were 250 police stations throughout the country at the end of 1927, or one to each 60 square *ri* and per 76,000 of the population on the average. These with 144 sub-stations, 166 police boxes, and 2,366 rural policemen's stations formed the network for the maintenance of peace and order.

At the end of 1927, the entire police force of the peninsula stood at 18,462 officials and men, of whom 7,333 were Koreans. Unsung heroes are often found among them, especially among those stationed on the disquiet border, where the climate is exceedingly bad and the environment invariably mountain fastnesses.

For the improvement of the police force, the police training institute in Keijo was enlarged in scope and brought under the direct management of the Government. Recruits for the service are



Frontier Guards

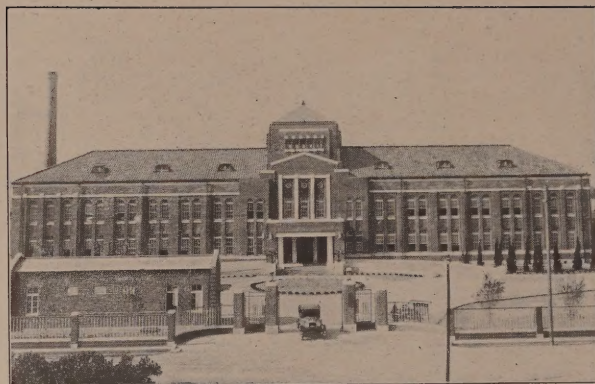
admitted under examination and go through nine to twelve months' training in this school. The major subjects taught are law, police administration, criminology, hygiene, gymnastics, etc.

Police Control

Formerly police control varied as between Koreans and Japanese, each having their own laws and so causing much confusion, but with the advent of the present regime it was arranged to bring both under one control and so conduce to the better maintenance of public peace. Some of the more important police regulations revised or enacted between 1912 and 1916 in consequence of this were those relating to the control of dangerous objects, second-hand stores, pawnshops, bath-houses, hotels, restaurants, scribes, geisha, and licensed brothels and prostitutes, while between 1913 and 1917 regulations for the control of roads, and all kinds of vehicles were enacted, and in 1921 those for bicycles and automobiles were revised, when it was prescribed that pedestrians must "keep to the left" to



Keijo University Hospital



Taikyu Provincial Hospital

minimize the risk of street accidents. In addition regulations were formed concerning buildings, hunting, speculation, raising of contributions, etc.

In 1920 restriction of publication was greatly relaxed, and many Korean newspapers have since come into existence giving the people a chance to express their own opinions and ideas more freely.

Regulations relating to fire-brigades were issued in June, 1915, providing for their formation and operation, and in September, 1917, were revised to make them more suited to local conditions. At present there are 884 fire-brigades throughout the country, including 11 Japanese, 272 Korean, and 540 Japanese-Korean, staffed with over 54,500 men, all maintained by their respective centres.

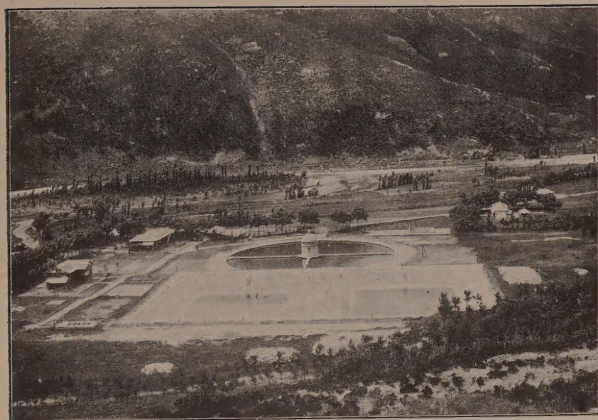
SANITATION

For the improvement of the sanitary state of Chosen, works established by foreign missionaries in the country are not to be overlooked, since they were the pioneers in the introduction of modern

medical practice and treatment. On the establishment of the protectorate, however, a system for public hygiene was framed and this is ever being widened in scope, Government efforts for the public health pursuing such lines as : (1) establishment of government hospitals in the principal centres, (2) appointment of public doctors to remote districts, (3) dispatch of itinerant medical workers (4) extension of waterworks (5) appropriation of money for prevention of epidemics, (6) training of doctors and nurses, (7) appointment of hygienic experts to every province, (8) formation of a leper colony on Shoroku Island, (9) extension of quarantine to smaller ports (10) creation of a laboratory in every province for inspection of foods, drinks, and drugs, (11) establishment of a serum and vaccine laboratory, and so forth. Meanwhile, various regulations were drawn up and made effective, among the more important being those relating to physicians, dentists, foods and drinks, drugs, street and house cleaning, disinfection, etc.

Epidemics and Endemics

No case of pest has yet been experienced in the country, but



Waterworks Reservoir, Taikyū

visitation by other epidemics such as cholera, small-pox, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., are not infrequent. It is said that in 1895 over 600,000 persons fell victim to cholera. Other heavy tolls levied by this disease were 11,000 deaths in 1919 and 13,000 in 1920.

Small-pox, formerly so prevalent because of the non-practice of vaccination, or rather because of distrust in the treatment by the superstition-ridden people, has become far less a scourge owing to the gradual awakening to the value of vaccination, combined with the Government efforts for full enforcement of it.

Of the so-called endemics, distoma and malaria are the most in evidence, especially lung-distoma. Besides these, there are other contagious diseases present such as tuberculosis, leprosy, etc. For lepers, as already mentioned, a government leprosarium has been established on Shoroku Island off the southern coast, one of the sunniest and healthiest spots in the country. Foreign missions have also extended their humanitarian activities to victims of this disease, and mission leper colonies are found at Fusan, Taikyū, and Junten, each of which is favoured with Government aid.

Control of Opium

Opium addicts are found in numbers in the country, especially along the border. To effect diminution in their number and to cure these violators of the law, the Government resorted to the gradual reduction method, and used it in treating addicts taken into the public hospitals. This has proved effective and is reaping much success. All opium produced in the country must be turned over to the Government at a standard price, to be sold by it to authorized druggists, who in turn meet the demand for it by physicians.

In 1920 new regulations for the control of opium, alkaloids, and other narcotics, based on the principles of the Opium Treaty and of the League of Nations, were issued, by which both export and import of all narcotics were made subject to official permission, though in no instance was the quantity permitted movement to go beyond the limits of legitimate demand, and in 1923 they were revised so that possible evasion of the rules or crooked dealing in imported narcotics might be more effectively checkmated.

Morphine and cocaine injection also being found injurious to health, stringent control of their import and sale is being exercised with very beneficial results.

Cattle Diseases and Quarantine

Several kinds of cattle disease ravage Chosen. The source of some of them is traceable to adjacent Chinese territories, while others originate within the country itself. Their visitation is an almost annual event. Rinderpest has its permanent cradle on the Chinese side of the Yalu and Tumen, and to check its invasion, veterinary surgeons are stationed in all the border zones, preventive measures against cattle diseases are enacted and compulsorily enforced, and stores of serum are kept at certain centres. Export of cattle to Japan is yearly on the increase, so cattle for export there first undergo quarantine at one of the five following ports, Fusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo, Gensan, or Joshin.

AGRICULTURE

Outline

The main mountain range traversing the peninsula as its back-

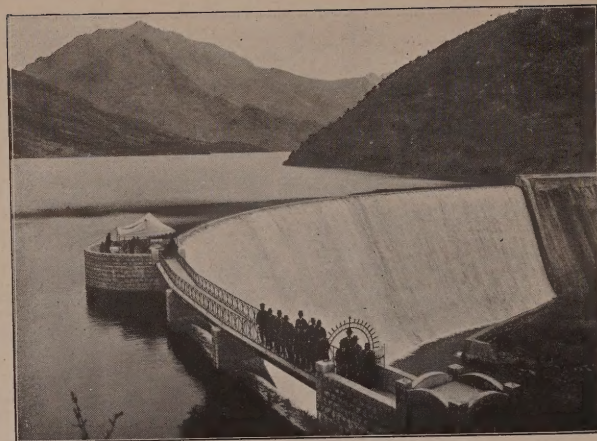


Office of Model Farm, Suigen

bone, as already mentioned, does not take a very central course but runs along near to the east coast, making that side steep and precipitous. Still, large areas of level land are found to the west watered by large rivers, such as the Daido, Kan, Rakuto, etc., and these form the granary for not only the Korean population but also in part for that of Japan. The ratio of farm land to the entire area is higher than in Japan where it is only 16%, while in Korea it is 21%.

Granitic and gneissic soils occupy most part of the peninsula; their colour of burnt sienna suggests sterility and impoverishment. And practically they lack in general organisms when compared with the Japanese soil, but not in food for vegetables. They are favoured in this respect because their break-up is so great by reason of the extremes in the summer and winter temperatures and as rain is not frequent, the foods they contain are not driven deep below the surface, so vegetables and plants flourish better in these shallower soils than might be expected.

The rainfall in Chosen is not even a half of what it is in



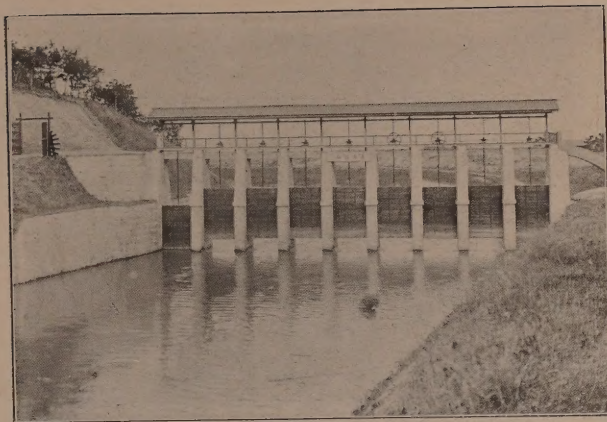
Irrigation Reservoir, Yekiyoku

Japan, and droughts occur with disastrous effect; but as July and August, the time when many vegetables are most in need of moisture, are usually wet most of the vegetable products are excellent. Dryness too is beneficial for such branches of farming as sericulture, cotton and fruit raising, etc., and for these the Korean soil is far better suited than that of Japan.

More than 80% of the entire population is supported in one way or the other by farming. This is significant when compared with Japan, where only 60% is so supported. The importance of agriculture in Korea may be further shown by the fact that its products account for about 71% of the entire production in Korea. The year 1927 saw an output of farm products worth ¥1,290,000, 000, and export of them amounting to 80% of the entire volume in yen of the export trade.

Arable Land

At the end of 1927, the area of arable land in Korea was 4,532,000 *chobu*, of which over one-third was occupied by paddy fields.



Irrigation Canal, Yekiyoku

The proportion of its arable land to the area of each province is smaller in the north and north-east than elsewhere being, for instance, 30% in Keiki-do whereas in North Kankyo-do it is only 1%. The arable land per farm-household is 1.6 *chobu* on an average, whereas in Japan it is 1.1 *chobu*. About 55% of the arable land is cultivated by tenant-farmers, and this percentage is on the increase. To meet this tendency much attention is being paid to the questions of rent and tenant rights.

Arable Land Improvement

In view of the growing population the question of food supply claimed first consideration, and to secure increased production of rice a fifteen-year programme was formulated in 1920 aiming at the improvement of some 400,000 *chobu* of undeveloped lands. As this all-important enterprise did not make the progress, the plan was revised in 1926 to permit of completion in 12 years of the work on 350,000 *chobu* capable of being converted into rich paddy fields by means of reclamation and irrigation. To further this

work, formation of irrigation societies is being encouraged by the Government by granting them subventions.

Productivity And Manure

Although agriculture in Chosen has registered remarkable development and progress in recent years the yield is still comparatively poor. The rice crop of the peninsula per *tan* is 0.95 *koku* on an average, while in Japan it is 1.7 *koku*. Barley in Korea yields on an average 0.97 *koku* per *tan* whereas in Japan it yields 1.7 *koku*. Almost all the agricultural staples in the peninsula show productivity of only about one-half of the same in Japan. The chief reason for this of course is deficient manuring. Korean farmers have hitherto depended solely upon natural processes for their manure; so the quantity available was always scanty. This in itself constituted an important problem overshadowing agriculture in the country. Plans initiated by the Government to meet the situation were matured in 1926, though of course years before many measures had been taken. The plans provided for (1) encouraging farmers to grow dandelions, beans, etc., rich in nitrogen for use as green manure, (2) encouragement of the use of manufactured fertilisers, for the purchase of which a low interest loan has been advanced, and many other particulars.

Farm Products

Rice: As rice is the staple food and its cultivation is profitable, it is the most important item of all farm products. Formerly the quality of the cereal was not good owing to the primitive husbandry, but introduction of good seeds, improvement in system, and enlargement of paddy fields, brought about increase in crop and betterment in quality, so much so that it now successfully competes with Japanese rice, especially in Osaka. Most Japanese are unaware that the rice they eat at each meal is often the product of Chosen, and not, as they fondly imagine, the home-grown article.

Barley and Wheat: Barley and wheat are raised throughout the country, but chiefly in the north. The crops raised are excellent in quality, and quite equal to those of the United States or Australia. The entire yield of both in 1910 was 1,206,000 *koku*, whereas in 1927 it rose to 9,300,000 *koku*.



Silkworm rearing by Koreans

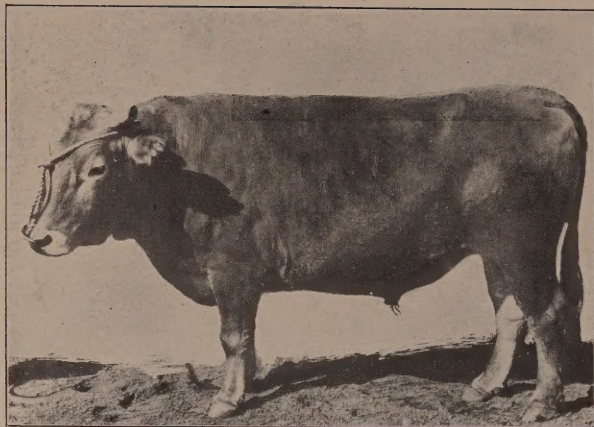
Soya-beans: The demand for soya-beans is increasing in Japan. The crop at present is about 4 million *koku*.

Millet: Among the cereals produced in the peninsula millet is by no means least in importance, because many of the peasants depend upon it as their staple food. Improvement in cultivation raised the crop in 1927 to 8 million *koku*, or 50% more than what it was in 1910. Yet consumption of it is so great that importation of it from Manchuria still forms a significant item in Korean import.

Cotton: Cotton fields cover an area of 60,000 *chobu*, most of it in the south. Seeds from the United States have been introduced as they find the Korean soil suitable. In 1927 the crop was 150 million *kin*, or about 7 times what it was 20 years before.

Sericulture

Sericulture had its day in ancient Korea, but during the reign of the Yi dynasty it lost ground. As already mentioned, the Korean soil is favourable to the raising of silkworms, so the Government



Typical Korean Bull

set on foot measures to revive the industry, visualizing a yearly output of one million *koku* of cocoons within 15 years from 1925. For this purpose help from the state treasury is provided. The yearly harvest of cocoons about the time of the annexation was as low as 14,000 *koku*, but the year 1927 saw it 355,000 *koku*, or 25 times that in 1910, about 29% of which was consumed at home. Now various methods are in use to improve the quality of the mulberry leaves on which the silkworms feed, the reeling of the cocoons, and the preparation of egg-cards.

Live Stock

Cattle are indispensable to the Korean farmer as beasts of burden and labour. Korean cattle are sturdy and massively built and furnish good meat for human consumption. The demand for them is now increasing in Japan, Manchuria, and Siberia. The number in the country increased from 700,000 in 1910 to 1,590,000 in 1927 of which 48,000 head were exported to Japan, Manchuria, and Siberia.



Seiryori near Keijo



Landslide Prevention Work

In wide contrast to the cattle, the native horse is very small and poor in build, averaging less than 4 feet in height. With the object of making a new variety suited to the Korean climate, the authorities are experimenting in cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and Japanese stallions, the work being chiefly carried on at the stud-farm at Rankoku and at Yuki in the north.

Up to 1914 little was known about sheep, but in that year sheep were first introduced by the Model Farm at Suigen. Since then the Government has been encouraging farmers to breed them as it promises to be profitable. In 1926 the number in the country was around 1,300.

Poultry and swine have been kept by Korean farmers from of old, but generally of an inferior breed. Good results accruing from the introduction of better species, the number of swine rose to 1,240,000 head at the end of 1927, and of poultry to 6,080,000.

Fruit-growing

Fruit-growing in Chosen has a bright future owing to the

specially favourable climatic conditions, but the native species are usually poor in flavour, so improved species have been extensively introduced and distributed. To this pursuit the Model Farm near Keijo is exclusively devoted, and experiments in the same are being carried on in other places. So far the apple, pear, and grape-vine have been found the most promising.

FORESTRY

Forest-Land

As Chosen is strikingly mountainous, forest-lands occupy about 16,365,000 *chobu*, or 74% of its entire area, yet only 9,177,000 *chobu*, representing 56% of it, can be described as growing. Among the few forest districts that have been spared wholesale deforestation, the most important is the one along the upper reaches of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on the border, the major part of which is State owned. The area of national forests is about 5,002,000 *chobu*.



Lumber Forest on the Upper Yalu

to exploit it except in forbidden areas, but even these did not escape toward the end of the last regime, so the wanton felling carried on resulted in deforestation of large areas throughout the country.

In 1908, the Korean Government, acting in conformity with Japan's advice, promulgated a forestry law as basis for forestry administration, and after the annexation a new law was issued, providing among other matters that State unreserved forest lands may be leased to the people for the purpose of afforestation and ultimately transferred to those successfully accomplishing the work, and the area of lands so far transferred to successful workers reaches 154,000 *chobu*.

Throughout the country many varieties of plants of both the temperate and frigid zones are present owing to the wide differences in climate and soil between the north and south. For instance, in the basins of the northern rivers, the spruce, birch, larch, etc., are found, and in those of the central and southern parts the red and black pine, oak, alder, bamboo, etc. The Korean flora is so exceedingly rich that as many as 700 species have been found, showing how favoured the land is for forestry.

But this national wealth was long neglected, and the people enjoyed full freedom

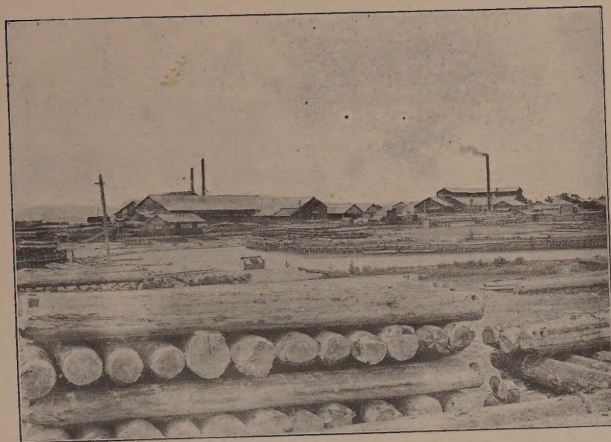


Moorage for Rafts on the Upper Yalu

Afforestation

The first step taken toward afforestation was the creation of model forests in 1907 on the hills near Keijo and Heijo, followed later on by similar undertakings near Suigen, Kaijo, and Taikyu. In recent years the re-clothing of denuded woodlands around large centres of population has been taken up extensively to prevent sand-drifts, and to afford a future supply of timber.

The first afforestation work maintained at local expense was started in Kogen Province in 1911, and all the provinces are now engaging in the work. Every opportunity is seized by the authorities to arouse the interest of the people in afforestation, and to cultivate in them a love for trees. Schools are provided with lands on which to plant trees, and the 3rd of April, one of the national holidays in Japan, was fixed upon as Arbor Day, on which day universal planting is encouraged. Private afforestation undertakings are encouraged by the grant of a subsidy or a supply of saplings gratis.



Lumber Yard, Shingishu

Afforestation by State

Year	Area (<i>chobu</i>)	Number of Trees Planted
1927	5,294	11,428,100
1926	4,861	6,190,433
1925	2,834	8,020,842
1924	2,197	6,331,398
1923	3,597	6,074,638
1922	2,512	4,064,672

Forest Enterprises

For improvement of forestry on a sound basis scientific examination of forest plants carried on since 1913 has been much enlarged. In 1922 an experimental forestry station was established in a suburb of Keijo to take charge of the work in a more systematic way. To exploit the rich timber land in the upper reaches of the Yalu a joint institution by the Japanese and Korean Governments with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen* was formed in 1906, and proved the origin



Koreans Netting *Myontai*

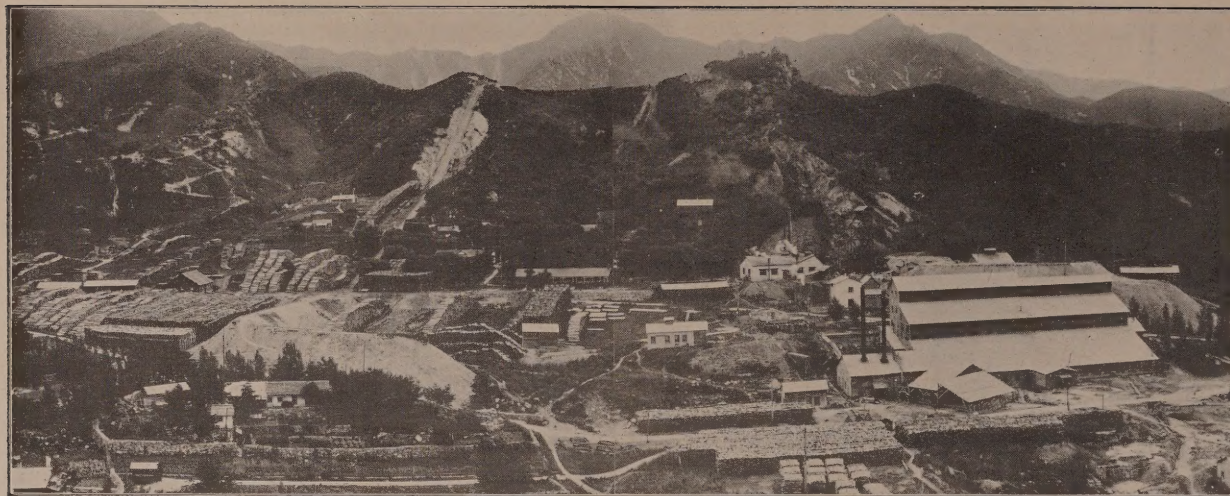
of the present Forest Station at Shingishu, near the mouth of the Yalu, which, together with a similar joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese on the other side of the Yalu, forms one of the largest suppliers of timber in this part of the world. The timber felled is mostly rafted down to the lumber yard at Shingishu, to be sawn and sold there.

FISHERY

Marine Production

With three sides washed by the sea and a lengthy coastline of about 10,000 miles, one can easily imagine that Korea is favourably situated as regards fisheries. Truly it is so, for the waters around are full of life, beneficially influenced by both warm and cold currents. The varieties of fish taken from the sea at the present time already number some 80.

Improvement in the fishing industry followed as a consequence of the advent of the new regime, and fishing craft, gear, and



Unsan Gold Mine

method all received attention, and encouragement was given in various other ways for the exploitation of the treasures of the sea to a fuller extent. The result is shown in the value of the catches which was only ¥ 8,000,000 in 1910 but rose to ¥ 64,070,000 in 1927, while prepared aquatic products during the same period increased from ¥ 2,650,000 to over ¥ 40,000,000.

The following table gives catches amounting in value to over a million *Yen* according to the statistics for 1927.

	<i>Yen</i>
Sardine	11,190,000
Mackerel	8,564,000
Sciaena	3,610,000
Alaska Pollack	2,639,000
Herring	3,016,000
Sea-bream	1,894,000

Cod	1,874,000
Cybiurn	1,393,000
Plaice	1,481,000
Hair-tail	1,463,000
Shrimp	1,878,000
Yellow-tail	1,906,000
Horse-mackerel	1,555,000
Laver	2,190,000
Whale	1,144,000
Scomber... ..	1,393,000

Government Efforts

The first law for fishery was published in 1909, and was superseded by a new act in 1912, providing for exclusive fishing rights



Chiksan Gold Mine



Placer Mining at Chiksan

over a certain area of water, prohibition of prejudicial acts to fishing in protected areas, the grant of permits to applicants according to custom as far as possible, and prevention of individual monopolization of any fishing ground. The law was accompanied by regulations governing the manner, season, and place of fishing, prohibiting trawling within specified zones in Korean seas, and limiting the number of whaling boats and apparatus. Steps were also taken to suppress Chinese poachers appearing on the western coast. Then in 1922 a central organ called the Fisheries Experimental Station was established at Fusan in order to carry on the work of salting and drying fish for export, and the artificial culture of certain kinds of fish and sea-weeds more systematically.

With a view to promoting the common interest of local fishing communities, regulations were promulgated in 1912 authorizing the formation of fishermen's associations, and such institutions numbered 150 by the year 1927. Their activities consist in the purchase of fishing tackle, sale of fish, advance of funds, the loan of boats, equipment of alarms and signals, arrangement of mooring places,

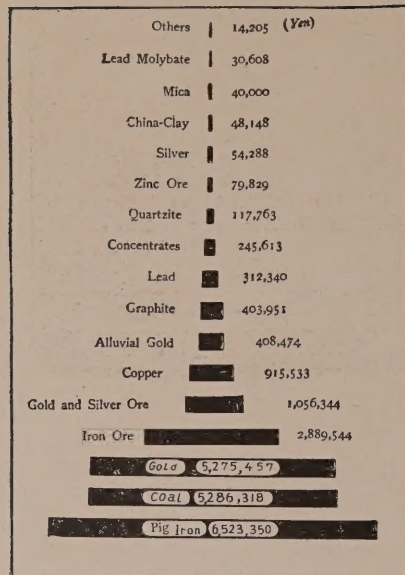
etc., and not a few of them are assisted by the Government financially.

In 1923, a Chosen Fisheries Association was formed in Keijo and a similar institution in each province. They engage chiefly in such works as rescue at sea, supplying free medicine to the sick, investigation of fishing conditions, guidance of fishermen in their business, etc., and have an aggregate membership of over 300,000.

MINING

Chosen is rich in such minerals as gold, iron, coal, graphite, copper, and zinc. Nearly every kind of useful mineral, except sulphur, petroleum, and asphalt is found but those mentioned above are the most abundant. It was foreign interests that first started modern mining activities in Korea soon after the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-5. By an act of 1916 it was ruled that a mining right could only be granted to a Japanese subject, but of course

Mineral Products in 1927



During the World War a mining boom was enjoyed, but the post-war depression affected the mining as many other industries, and many mines had to discontinue working, nevertheless mining in Korea is on the whole making steady progress.

INDUSTRY

Outline

The Koreans are a deft race, and their mats, ceramics, and other wares are by no means despicable. In ancient days, it is evident

the mining rights already secured by foreign individuals or corporations having their head office in Chosen were held inviolable. Toward the end of 1921, revision was made in the mining law so as to permit of extension in mining claims.

Gold was the first mineral to be systematically mined, and the most noted gold mine is the Unsan Mine operated by an American concern called the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Vast coal basins are found in the country, especially in the north and an anthracite basin, estimated to contain 6 billion tons, is being worked near Heijo.



Mitsubishi Ironworks, Kenjiho

by the many specimens still extant that Korean manufactures and arts attained a high stage of development. But during the Yi dynasty arts and crafts were greatly neglected owing chiefly to misgovernment, and the making of a few commodities only on a small scale was carried on.

But Korean industry is now witnessing as revolutionary a change as any country ever saw. Prior to the World War, factories on modern lines were practically non-existent and the people were dependent on import for almost all manufactured commodities required by them. The World War, however, greatly stimulated the growth of industries since the country had no lack of raw material and labour. Industry in the peninsula in general has a bright future, as roads, railways, and other distribution services are continually being expanded, thus facilitating the exploitation of the natural resources of the country. Among the industries offering favourable prospects, fabrics, spinning, paper, ceramics, tanning, leather goods, liquors, metal works, etc., are the most important.

Value of Products

Though the manufacturing industry in Chosen is still in its infancy, marked progress has been made, for in 1910 there were but 151 factories turning out ¥ 9,230,000 worth of commodities, while at the end of 1927 there were 4,900 factories and workshops with an aggregate capital of ¥ 542,700,000 and an output valued at ¥ 328,402,000.

Output of Leading Manufactures in 1927

Silk Tissues	¥14,619,000
Textiles	28,706,000
Papers & Paper Works	7,575,000
Ceramics	9,999,000
Metal Works	14,796,000
Wood Works	6,553,000
Straw Works	20,001,000
Cloth Works	16,026,000
Liquors	58,819,000
Flour	11,939,000
Tobacco	31,833,000
Manures	10,112,000
Sugar	9,138,000
Others	88,284,000
Total	328,500,000

Korean and Japanese Enterprises

The manufacturing enterprises chiefly engaged in by Koreans are spinning, silk tissues, manila goods, ceramics, paper, metal-works, mats, bamboo and wood-works, and brewing. Cotton cloth is produced by them yearly to the value of 5,200,000 *yen* chiefly as a by-work by the female portion of the household, but of late factories equipped with modern machinery have been started. Silk tissues are produced chiefly in the provinces of North and South Heian, N. Keissho, N. Kankyo, S. Zenra and Kogen, the yearly turn-out averaging over 480,000 *tan*. Korean breweries turn out about 1,600,000 *koku* of liquor a year.

Manufacturing on modern lines is chiefly carried on by the

Note: A *tan* is equal to about $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards.



Chosen Spinning & Weaving Mill, Fusan

Japanese, and industries started by them are rice cleaning, metal-works, brick-and-tile-making, liquors, lumber, hides and leather, flour, sugar, pulp, spinning, cement, ceramics, matches, soap, etc.

FINANCE

Budget

As a sequel to the agreement between Japan and Korea in August, 1904, Baron Megata, economist, was appointed financial adviser to the Government of the latter. The result of his work was mostly seen during the protectorate period and revealed itself in such reforms and improvement as, (1) adoption of gold standard with a uniform currency, (2) compilation of the budget systematized and taxation more evenly distributed, (3) clear distinction made between Imperial and State properties, etc.

With the annexation the finance of the country took on a new

footing with regard to Japan, and from 1911 onward a yearly subsidy amounting to 12,350,000 *yen* was granted it from the Home purse. This was decreased to 10,000,000 *yen* in 1913, and the Government-General adopted a policy of financial independence, which was all but realized in the year 1919.

However, soon after the world war a subsidy again became necessary owing to the prosecution of enterprises for the welfare of the people in conformity with the demands of the age, and the Government-General received a subsidy of 10,000,000 *yen* in the year 1920 which in succeeding years rose as high as 19,000,000 *yen*, though it fell to 15 million in 1927 and 1928. The fact is that Chosen is still in a "period of building up" so outside assistance is still needed by her.

Annual Account

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1911	24,067,583	24,674,199	48,741,782	27,891,437	20850,345	48,741,782
1915	39,776,729	19,096,764	58,873,403	37,037,155	22,775,843	58,873,403
1919	52,642,608	24,618,082	65,141,653	39,693,250	37,862,440	65,141,653
1924	102,383,844	40,316,315	142,700,159	106,208,526	36,491,633	122,700,159
1925	142,512,064	34,561,318	178,082,382	136,867,730	41,214,652	178,082,382
1926	151,041,757	43,446,157	194,487,914	143,001,596	52,486,318	194,487,914
1927	165,773,875	45,136,136	210,910,111	150,879,909	60,030,202	210,910,111
1928	179,844,029	42,830,013	222,644,012	161,873,281	60,800,761	222,694,042

Budgets for 1926 to 1928

Items	Year	1928	1927	1926
Ordinary Revenue		<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Taxes		42,629,766	40,804,650	37,486,820
Stamp Receipts		11,454,872	10,646,207	10,008,239
Receipts from Government Undertakings & Properties		122,613,856	22,112,794	99,855,785
Miscellaneous		2,145,536	2,210,224	2,102,604
Total		179,844,029	165,773,875	149,453,538

Extraordinary Revenue			
Loans (Public & Other)	19,000,000	19,000,000	15,000,000
National Treasury Grants	15,473,914	15,473,914	19,919,385
Miscellaneous	8,356,099	10,662,322	8,452,231
Total	42,830,013	45,136,236	43,371,616
Grand Total	222,674,041	210,910,111	192,825,154
Ordinary Expenditure			
Prince Yi Household	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Government-General Offices	4,768,550	4,461,922	3,960,922
Justice & Prisons	7,705,468	7,639,862	7,088,076
Provincial Offices	30,261,191	30,043,979	29,098,291
Education	3,287,289	2,302,179	2,072,028
Customs	1,040,481	1,000,087	987,124
Monopolies	22,781,320	21,301,936	17,362,449
Afforestation	4,642,902	4,566,857	3,921,350
Communications	12,665,278	11,937,366	11,369,571
Railways	149,912,662	43,006,718	41,813,789
National Debt Service	17,616,173	16,817,576	15,120,721
Reserves	2,560,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous	2,951,967	3,502,078	3,243,515
Total	161,873,281	150,879,909	140,338,836
Extraordinary Expenditure			
Investigations & Examinations	550,288	535,195	462,530
Subsidies	15,500,391	15,500,666	15,301,094
Building & Repairs	3,479,064	4,527,591	3,332,219
Engineering Works	8,869,902	7,694,102	6,805,902
Railways	19,000,000	19,000,000	15,000,000
Arable Land Improvement	6,104,818	5,992,818	5,012,730
Protection of Koreans Abroad	925,949	925,949	760,849
Miscellaneous	6,370,346	5,853,881	5,820,994
Total	60,800,761	60,030,202	52,486,318
Grand Total	222,674,042	210,910,111	191,487,914

Note: Items for local police and sanitation do not appear in the list after 1921 and the reason is that control of both was transferred to the provincial offices in that year.



Bank of Chosen, Keijo

National Debt

Prior to 1905 the Korean Government had never made a public loan to meet the financial needs of the state, but that year, in response to a suggestion offered by Baron Megata, it raised a loan of ¥ 2,000,000 in Tokyo to cover the deficit in revenue. With this as a beginning, loans were floated one after the other, and on the eve of annexation the net balance of the national debt stood at ¥ 45,590,000. At the end of September 1927, this had risen to ¥ 298,619,000.

These public loans were mainly incurred for such consecutive public works as construction and improvement of state highways, railways, harbours, telegraph and telephone services, afforestation, river works, etc.

Taxation

In drafting the taxation system, the Government paid the utmost attention to making the burden of it fall equitably upon all



Chosen Industrial Bank, Keijo

classes. There are now 11 taxes viz., land, business, capital, corporation income, exchange, mining, registration, liquor, tobacco cultivating, sugar consumption, and the Bank of Chosen note issue. The land tax is the most productive, yielding ¥ 14,952,081 in 1927, and estimated to yield ¥ 15,261,000 in 1928 or 40 % of the entire amount raised by taxation.

Tariff

The customs tariff in Chosen is on the same basis as that in Japan, but with certain exceptions, salt, petroleum, coke, and timber being admitted under a lesser duty or even duty free.

Though it is a principle that no tariff wall must exist between Japan and Chosen the particular situation in the finance and industry of Chosen renders the imposition of import on some commodities absolutely necessary, and liquors and textiles are the articles so discriminated against. Customs receipts in 1927 amounted to ¥ 2,500,000.



Oriental Development Company, Keijo



Han-Song Bank (Korean), Keijo

Banking

Banking on a modern system was first introduced when the Dai Ichi Ginko (First Bank) of Japan opened a branch office at Fusan in 1875. A few other banks in Japan followed this example, and banking enterprises were soon started by the Koreans themselves. On Baron Megata becoming financial adviser, he started to systematize and stabilize the disordered financial world of Korea, and the Dai Ichi Ginko in Seoul was empowered to issue convertible notes in 1905, and act as a central bank. Later on, in 1909, the Bank of Korea was established, and the functions entrusted to the Dai Ichi Ginko were transferred to the new bank, and the hypothec banks organized in 1906 in various centres were later amalgamated into one, the Chosen Shokusan Ginko (Industrial Bank). There are also many ordinary banks at work, among them several having their head office in Japan.

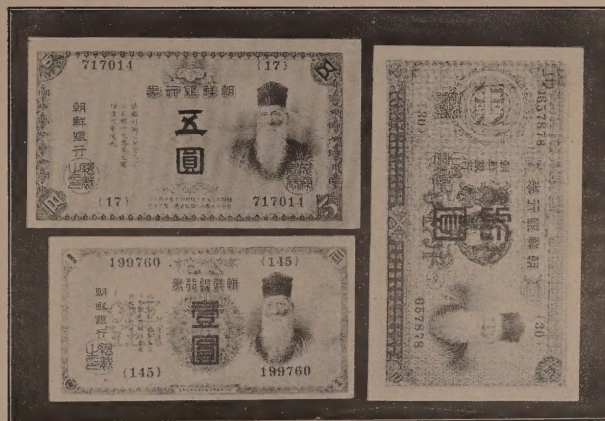
After the annexation, the Bank of Korea became the present Bank of Chosen, the authorized capital of which is ¥ 40 million. In addition to conducting the business of the national treasury and

note issue as a central bank, it conducts all kinds of general banking.

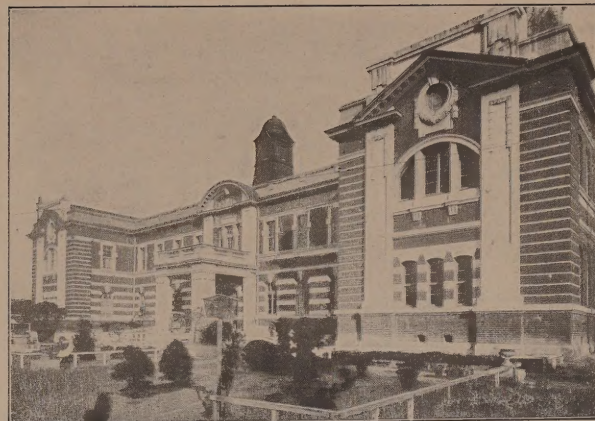
Business Condition of Banks

Year	Banks	Branches	Capital paid up	Reserve	Deposits	Advances	Net Profit
			¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥1,000
1922	22	134	81,550	14,145	14,114,733	14,125,220	6,532
1923	20	137	81,550	15,473	13,963,229	13,965,785	7,472
1924	19	136	81,700	16,771	13,705,380	13,977,009	7,666
1925	18	136	56,400	7,024	15,967,382	13,963,603	4,592
1926	18	133	56,525	8,065	16,535,435	16,538,317	5,687
1927	18	139	56,950	9,502	14,762,152	14,735,511	5,993

In 1907 there was formed a system of local financial associations, for the financial convenience of the peasantry in general, and proving of great use these associations, ten in number at first, have since multiplied considerably.



Bank of Chosen Notes



Monopoly Bureau, Keijo

Business Condition of Financial Associations

Year	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Paid up Capital	Government Grant	Deposits	Advances	Reserve
1922	461	332,091	4,299	3,215	23,254	51,345	2,190
1923	475	336,220	4,840	3,228	30,601	53,125	3,325
1924	509	375,148	5,380	3,364	38,707	58,225	4,476
1925	521	410,299	5,921	3,400	47,277	66,358	9,311
1926	547	446,576	6,510	3,417	54,506	67,082	8,144
1927	575	446,576	7,064	3,542	23,614	85,177	9,620

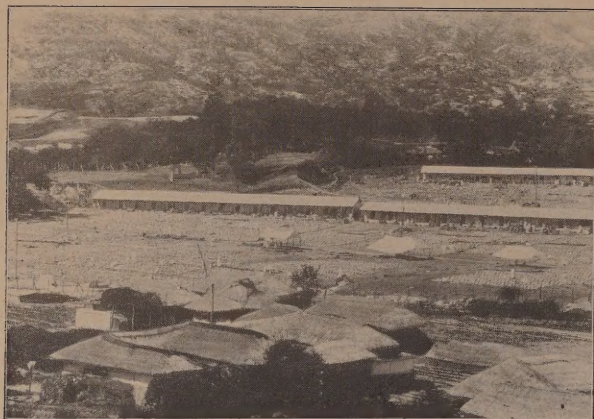
Currency

In 1905, when financial reform was started under the guidance of Japanese financial experts, new coins were minted to take the place of *yopchon*, a bronze coin then in circulation. After the annexa-

tion, the Government decided to adopt the currency system and coinage of Japan. As for bank notes as already mentioned, they were first issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko, then by the Bank of Korea, and now by the Bank of Chosen. In 1911 these notes were permitted free circulation in the Kwantung Province (leased territory) and the South Manchuria Railway zone.

Amount of Bank Notes Issued

	Yen		Yen
1914	21,850,370	1921... ..	136,360,500
1915	34,387,520	1922... ..	100,544,864
1916	46,627,080	1923	110,233,068
1917	67,364,950	1924... ..	129,118,712
1918	115,523,671	1925	120,540,783
1919	163,600,055	1926	110,936,531
1920	114,034,620	1927... ..	124,527,240



Drying Ginseng

Monopoly

(Ginseng & Tobacco)

Ginseng and tobacco are government monopolies in Chosen. The former as a medical herb has long been regarded as wonderfully efficacious in many diseases, Korean ginseng, especially that coming from Kaijo and vicinity, is considered the best. It is obtained from the root of a plant carefully tended for 6 years, and according to preparation is divided into two classes, red and white, the former being regarded as the most valuable. The chief customer for red ginseng is China. In 1911 the value of the product amounted to ¥ 119,000, and in 1927 rose to ¥ 2,443,841.

Tobacco which has been a government monopoly since July 1921, is cultivated all over the land, and is one of the chief sources of revenue, producing in 1927 ¥ 30,000,000. The area under tobacco was 13,669 *chobu* in 1927. The largest tobacco factories are in Taikyu and Keijo, each having a producing capacity of 1,000,000,000 cigarettes annually.



Main Street, Kaijo

Salt

In former days, Korean salt was a poor competitor against that imported from China, because of its high cost of production. But the Government found the quality of that produced on the west coast so excellent, that it made the production of salt by the evaporation process a Government enterprise, and adopted modern methods and enlarged the pans. The salt now produced amounts to 180,000,000 *kin* and is yearly increasing, but still fails to meet by one-half the domestic consumption.

TRADE

Value of Trade

Prior to the annexation, the total amount of trade reached somewhere in the near neighbourhood of ¥ 50,000,000, but after that it steadily increased along with the development of traffic and banking



Scientific Museum, Keijo

facilities, and especially during the great War was expansion made to meet the greater demand for Korean products abroad, including agricultural, marine, mining, and even manufactured articles. The following table gives the yearly amount of trade.

Year	Export To			Import From		
	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
1927	28,183	338,175	358,924	113,943	269,473	383,417
1926	24,779	338,175	362,954	123,933	248,235	372,169
1925	24,341	317,288	341,630	103,383	234,623	340,011
1921	20,884	197,393	218,277	75,868	156,483	232,381
1916	14,854	42,964	57,818	22,675	52,459	75,134
1912	5,616	15,389	20,935	26,359	40,756	67,115

The trade of Chosen covers a wide area embracing the principal countries of the world. Japan having by far the largest interests in the peninsula, heads the list with 93 % of the export and 67 % of the import, making 80% of the total. The order of comparative importance of foreign countries concerned in the trade is: China and Russia for export, and China, the United States, and England for import.

Countries	Export			Import		
	1927	1926	1925	1927	1926	1925
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Japan . . .	330,796	338,175	317,288	269,473	238,235	234,623
China . . .	27,283	23,597	23,415	89,953	92,312	83,361
Asiatic Russia . . .	122	122	168	466	870	921
India . . .	22	82	10	1,887	6,952	245
Dutch Indies . . .	81	94	84	5,646	4,542	4,573
United States . . .	140	172	168	8,208	6,635	9,399
England . . .	37	3	1	4,983	5,373	5,142
French Indo-China . . .	98	128	135	336	3,718	71

Trade at Leading Ports

Port	Export		Import	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Jinsen	59,843	57,111	68,043	74,930
Kunsan	47,328	45,119	19,284	20,799
Gensan	9,487	8,922	17,424	18,123
Seishin	7,234	9,459	12,137	13,073
Fusan	124,731	129,399	115,201	115,398
Mokpo	23,769	21,132	12,520	11,232
Shingishu	11,610	9,432	54,844	51,418
Chinnampo	4,480	42,285	14,994	16,390

Leading Exports for 1927

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	1900 Yen		1900 Yen
Rice	191,574	Gold Ore	1,451
Beans	22,941	Hides	2,444
Fish	12,968	Pulp	849
<i>Noni</i> (Dried Laver)	2,738	Graphite	997
Sugar	5,986	Iron	6,021
Red Ginseng	2,032	Tobacco	733
Coal	2,369	Cattle	3,420
Ginned Cotton	4,290	Seaweeds	1,257
Cocoons	4,399	Fertilizers	7,191
Silk	25,865	Timber	3,161
Iron Ore	1,084		

Leading Imports for 1927

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	1900 Yen		1900 Yen
Rice	19,260	Woollen Cloth	5,118
Millet	31,649	Silk Tissue	9,292
Flour	6,196	Fishing Nets	1,399
Sugar	7,735	Gumshoes	5,732
<i>Sake</i> (liquor)	1,410	Paper	7,287
Beer	2,057	Coal	10,732
Salt	2,381	Cement	2,904
Tobacco	5,570	Ceramics	2,420
Petroleum	5,898	Iron	4,444
Matches	1,548	Coating Iron Plate	2,968
Ginned Cotton	6,415	Rails	3,302
Cotton Yarn	6,495	Machines	9,420
Calico	21,353	Timber	10,640
White Cotton Cloth	1,549	Fertilizers	11,135



Korean Market at Nandaimon, Keijo

COMMERCE

Markets

Generally speaking, Korean commerce is still conducted in rather old-fashioned ways, so markets or fairs constitute an important factor in the commercial life of the country. Most of these markets, as a rule, are opened every fifth day in the cities and towns, though there are some which open only at much longer intervals. A busy picturesque scene with a holiday aspect prevails where a market is opened, as the people come together from far and near to lay in their supply, from food to cattle, of every-day necessities. And often the seller is also the buyer.

This system has been in vogue among the Koreans from remote times, and is still the principal manner of conducting commerce, seeing that the major part of the internal trade of the country is conducted at these markets which are numerous in the south but less so in the north where the population is sparse.

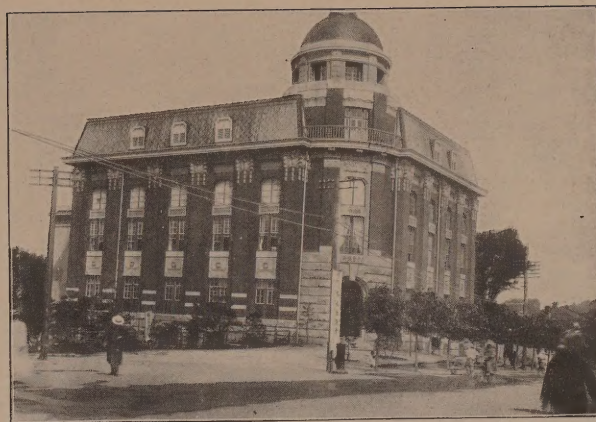


Honmachi Street, Keijo

Trade at Markets

Year	Number of Markets	Times Held	Amount of Trade
1922	1,237	94,487	108,140,581 ^{Yen}
1923	1,274	99,609	119,471,042
1924	1,081	102,706	134,791,201
1925	1,316	140,006	147,023,621
1926	1,301	106,549	156,835,901
1927	1,366	110,022	178,392,392

Spot-markets, so-called, carrying on transactions by description or by showing samples, are held daily, and are subject to strict Government control. Up to the end of 1927, permission was given for the establishment of two in Keijo and one each in other centres, or ten in all, of which one in Keijo deals in securities, the others in grain only.



Chamber of Commerce, Keijo

Companies

With the general growth of industry, the number of companies having their main office in Chosen increased and totaled 1,358 in 1927, showing a remarkable advance since the annexation when they numbered only 150. Classified according to the object for which they were founded they make the following showing with an aggregate capital of 490,997,019 *yen*, of which 239,039,808 *yen* was paid up at the end of 1927.

	1927	1926	1925	1920	1911
Agriculture & Forestry	76	64	66	49	12
Commerce... ..	456	446	441	157	76
Manufacture	356	304	279	135	27
Fishery	21	25	23	23	1
Mining	9	11	10	7	1
Banking	118	103	99	44	19
Transportation... ..	142	113	105	81	19
Gas & Electricity	45	47	43	20	7
Others	135	143	123	28	—
Total	1,358	1,276	1,189	544	125

At the end of 1927, there were also 154 Japanese and 4 foreign companies with branch offices in Chosen.

Commercial Institutions

To arouse public interest in the commerce and industry of the country a commercial museum was established in Keijo in 1912, and this was followed by the establishment of a similar institution in every provincial centre for the furtherance of local interests.

In 1915, regulations for Chambers of Commerce were issued, whereby separate chambers for Japanese and Koreans were prohibited, and only one of joint membership permitted to exist in any one centre. These organs now number 11, and are found at Keijo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Taikyu, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishu, Gensan, and Seishin.

Weights and Measures

The standardization of weights and measures was enacted in September, 1909, making the units and denominations identical with those current in Japan, though it was not until 1912 that the entire country was brought into line with the system. Japan adopted the metric system in 1924, and it was decided to enforce it also in Chosen from the year 1926.

COMMUNICATIONS

State Railways

Railways were first introduced in Korea in 1900, by the opening of a line between Keijo and Jinsen. The year 1904 saw the completion of the Keijo-Fusan Line, which was followed by the extension of it from Keijo to Shingishu, a town on the northern border near the mouth of the Yalu, the two forming a trunk line traversing the peninsula lengthwise, a distance of 590 miles. Connecting with the S.M.R. at Antung, it is a part of the international route from Tokyo to Paris via Siberia. Other main lines and branches were



Railway Observation Car

later constructed, and at the end of 1928, the entire length of the State railways in Chosen stood at 1,585 miles.

The most significant event in the recent annals of the Chosen Government Railways was the completion of the Kankyo Line in October, 1928. The line connects Gensan and Kwainai, so Fusan and Kwainai are connected by the junction at Keijo, and for the greater part of its length runs along the scenic coast of the Sea of Japan, and is destined to play a great rôle in the development of northern Korea (the "pie" of all Chosen) and the Manchurian hinterland. Ten years were required for completion of this line at the cost of over ¥ 90,000,000.

The Railway Bureau of Chosen also conducts a hotel business, and an up-to-date hotel is found at each of Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Shingishu, and at Chojanji and Onseiri on Mount Kongo (Diamond Mountain), the latter two being opened only during the mountain season, May to October.

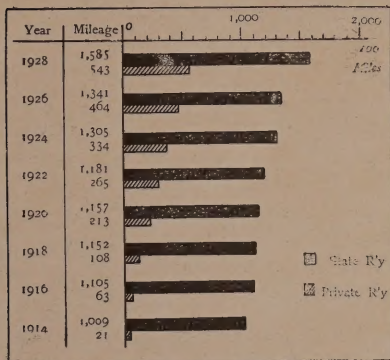


Keijo Railway Station



Chosen Hotel, Keijo

Mileage of Railways (November, 1928)



Private Railways

The Government-General of Chosen promulgated in 1912 regulations for the construction of private railways, and later on granted subsidies to the more important companies to encourage the business or to meet the deficiency in profit in their operation. The number of private railway companies operating in Korea at the end of March, 1927, was 7, with 2

companies constructing new lines. There were also 3 electric tramway companies operating 30 miles. In December 1928, the total length of private railways in Korea was 543 miles with charters granting rights to construct 731 additional miles.

To meet the needs of the growing urban life nearly all the municipalities have started or are projecting bus services.

Business done by State Railways

Fiscal Year	Length	Passengers	Freight	Receipts
	Miles		Tons	Yen
1927	1,455	20,058,000	5,570,000	36,364,000
1926	1,341	18,458,000	5,027,000	33,810,000
1925	1,309	18,241,000	4,297,000	30,708,000
1920	1,157	12,421,000	4,186,000	23,816,000
1911	674	2,024,000	888,000	4,095,000



Keijo General Post-Office



Tyokyo-Dairen Air Mail Service via Korea opened 1929

Navigation

The year 1928 saw the marine services in Korea operating 124 lines with 174 vessels aggregating 99,970 tons, their routes being (1) interport (2) Korea-Japan (3) Korea-foreign countries. Lines ordered operation by the Government-General or local Governments are found among groups (1) and (3). Such lines numbered 41 with 168 vessels aggregating 66,771 tons in that year.

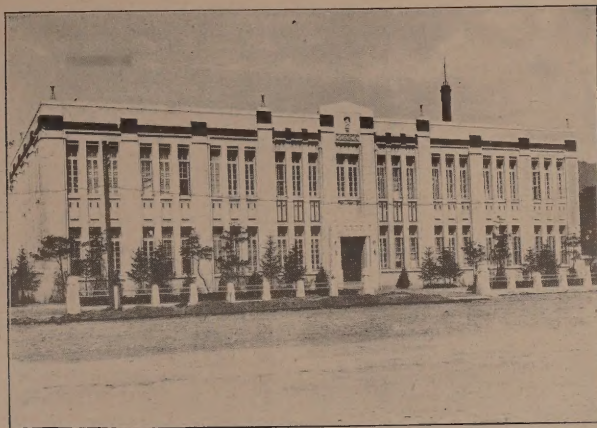
In former times there existed no system of marine administration, so in the years 1910 to 1912 affairs relating to routes, ships, seamen, beacons, etc., were all systematized and placed under the Communications Bureau of the present Government, and in 1914-15 not only were the marine regulations unified but a marine court was created. Navigation aids now stand at a total of 243 consisting of 118 night, 104 day, and 21 fog signals.

Number of Ships Registered

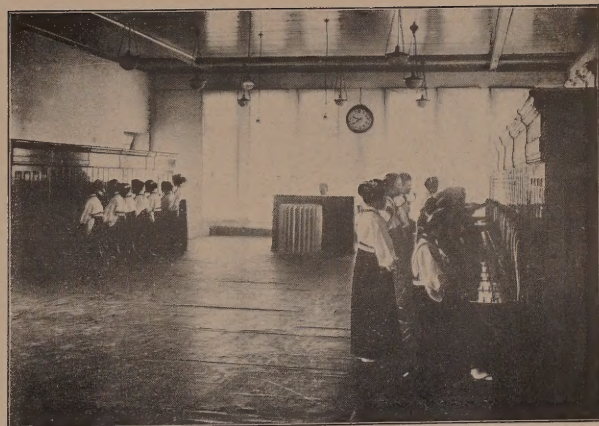
Year	Steamers		Sailing Boats	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1922	160	36,044	585	17,668
1923	123	36,721	583	19,216
1924	133	43,531	597	19,577
1925	136	40,988	622	20,794
1926	160	45,185	645	21,607
1927	160	44,580	645	21,606

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone

The Japanese postal service in the peninsula was begun with



Central Telephone Office, Keijo



Interior of Keijo Telephone Office

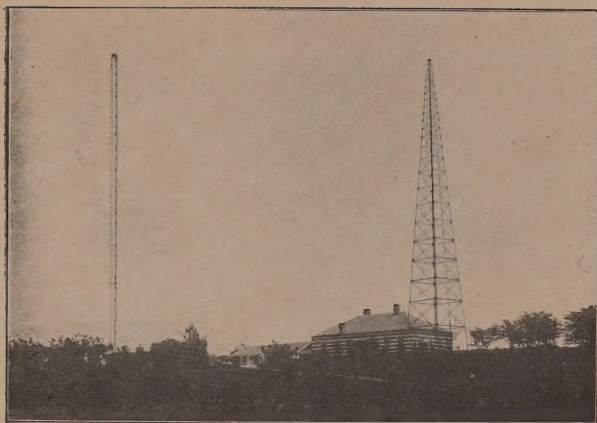
establishment of a post office at Fusan in 1876, followed by others in those treaty ports in which Japanese settlers were at all numerous. In 1896 the Korean Government introduced a modern Postal System and in 1908 formally joined the Universal Postal Union. But owing to poor management the system was placed under Japanese control in 1905, and Korea came under the same system as in Japan.

The beginning of the telegraph service was seen in 1884, when a Japanese office started operation in Fusan for communication with the homeland. The cablegram service between Fusan and Japan was first owned by a foreign company, which was bought out by Japan in 1910. A wireless service station has been erected at Keijo, Fusan, Saishu Island, and Chemulpo.

The telephone system was introduced in Korea as a Government undertaking, and voices through wires between Seoul and Chemulpo were first heard in 1902. Now every leading city and town is equipped with the system and all are interconnected. In 1928 conversation between Keijo and Dairen also became possible.

Year	Number of Telephone Offices for Exchange and Message	Number of Telephone Offices for Messages	Number of Telephone Subscribers	Number of Calls during the Year
1905	5	1	1,065	8,489,530
1910	32	185	6,448	21,260,918
1920	49	480	13,141	59,974,020
1925	104	506	26,265	114,510,002
1926	113	509	27,586	136,334,941
1927	125	509	29,042	150,666,013

At the end of March, 1928, there were 680 post-offices throughout the country, one per square *ri* and one per 27,900 of the population. Most of these handle telegraph and telephone messages. Besides, there



Ryuzan Wireless Station

were 5 telegraph offices and one telephone office (with 2 branches) for exclusive handling of the respective services. Leading railway stations also handle public telegrams. A radio broad-casting station was built in Keijo and opened to business in February, 1927.

Money Transfer Services

In 1910 the system of "*furikaechokin*" or postal saving transfer account was introduced in Keijo to facilitate the settling of commercial transactions, and subsequently business relating to the receipt of local and national revenues, the flotation, and repayment of public loans, etc., was taken up by the post-offices for convenience' sake. In 1927, the amount of money transferred in this way at the various post-offices all over the country totalled ¥ 529,188,000, showing 70 times that in 1910.

The Japanese post-office in Fusan was authorized to start business in ordinary money orders in 1880, and in 1900 the system of T. T. (telegraphic transfer) was introduced. The total amount of money



Keijo Radio Broadcasting Station

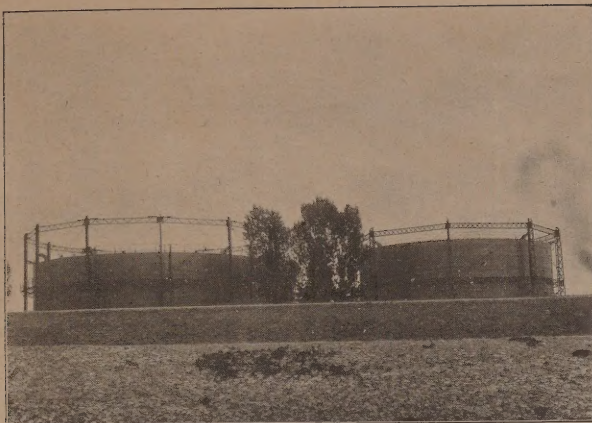
received and paid out through these two services in 1928 reached ¥ 213,000,-000 or 22 times that for 1905 and 4 times that for 1910.

Business in foreign money orders was also taken up in 1880, though at first only with Hongkong. In 1908 the post-offices at Keijo and seven other centres were specified as exchange offices under international agreement. The amount of money dealt with in this way shows a decided upward tendency since the opening of exchange with China in 1923, and in 1924 passed the ¥ 1,000,000 mark, and though 1927 saw an amount of only ¥

939,500 it still showed a tenfold gain over 1908.

Postal Savings

There was no proper organ for saving in Korea in former times for the people in general had lost all idea of it owing to the heavy taxation and bitter extortion. The number of Korean depositors of postal savings in 1908 was only 4,200 with savings amounting to no more than ¥ 37,000 but with constant encouragement given to thrift and economy, the amount of their deposits has gradually increased as may be seen from the following table.



Gas Works, Keijo



Electric Company, Keijo

Year	Total Amount		Average Amount per Person	
	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen
1910	3,016,420	190,045	28.89	5.44
1920	14,767,404	2,326,166	48.27	2.16
1925	18,527,307	3,000,867	37.82	2.46
1926	19,206,624	3,184,366	37.99	2.39
1927	31,184,210	3,777,009	42.73	2.76

Electricity & Gas Undertakings

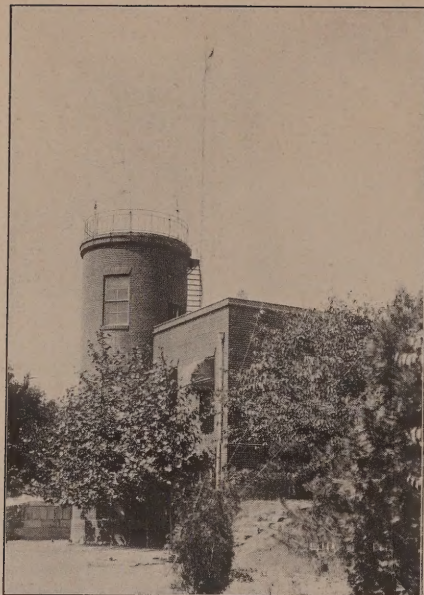
The first electric enterprise in Korea was the tramway in Keijo under American management in 1899, and in 1901 it started the supply of light in addition. In 1910, the first year of the new era, there were only 3 such enterprises with an aggregate capital of ¥ 3,250,000 and a capacity of 1,180 kilowatts. Since then, however,

steady progress has been witnessed and the year 1928 saw the existence of 79 of these undertakings (of which 68 were in actual operation) with a total capital of ¥ 188,213,500 and a capacity of 39,137 kilowatts. Besides, there were 14 official undertakings and 80 private ones. Most of these depended on fuel for the generation of motive power, so government surveys of waterpower possibilities were started in 1910 throughout the country. Now there are 8 water-power plants in Chosen, with two already in actual operation.

As for the making of coal gas there are only two enterprises, one at Keijo and the other at Fusan, each run as a subsidiary undertaking by the electric company there. In 1927 they produced a total of 201,451,066 cubic feet of gas.

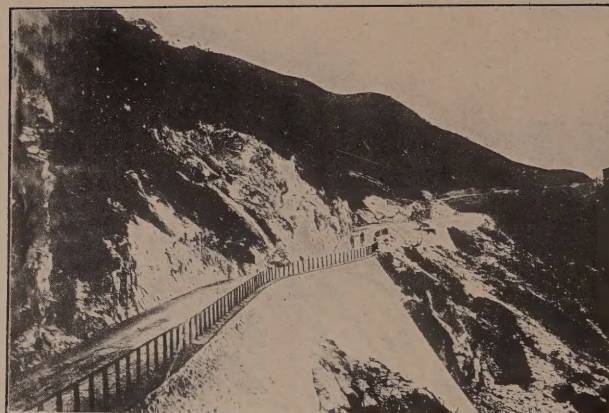
Meteorological Observation

Meteorological observation in the country was first introduced by Japan in 1904. The central observatory is established at Jinsen and it has branches at Keijo, Fusan, and eight other centres, but in



Keijo Observatory

1914 certain cities, counties, and police stations were directed to make simple forecasts, and to ensure accuracy and rapidity in observation, exchange of meteorological messages was started with the chief observatories in Japan, Taiwan (Formosa), Kwantung Leased Territory, Hongkong, Manila, Vladivostok, etc. In the meantime signal stations were set up in different places in the peninsula. The observatory at Jinsen issues storm warnings for the whole of the peninsula and publishes a monthly and annual report on the weather.



A Mountain Highway

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Roads

At the beginning of the present regime in Korea, a network of roads for the peninsula was mapped out, the roads in existence being practically nothing but "trails." Seventeen 1st class roads (24 ft or more in width) of 2,218 km. in length, and 79 2nd class roads (18 ft in width) of 9,486 km. in length were to serve as arteries for the entire area, with 413 3rd class roads (12 ft in width) of 11,321 km. in length for local convenience. The two former were to be built at state expense, and the last out of local revenues.

As the first step toward realization of this, 34 1st and 2nd class highways of paramount importance were scheduled to be built or improved within 7 years from 1911 at an estimate of ¥10,000,000. The programme was completed by the building of an iron bridge over the River Kan.



First-class Country Road

The second programme was started in 1917 as a consecutive work for 6 years, from 1917 to 1922, at an estimate of ¥ 7,500,000, and included the construction of 26 1st and 2nd class roads and the building of 9 bridges over certain rivers. But the money appropriated was all expended before completion of half the programme owing to the general rise in costs under the influence of the World War. To carry on the work another ¥ 20,000,000 was appropriated and to the programme was added the construction of highways in the border zone and the repair and reinforcement of the piers of existing wooden bridges, while the date for completion was extended to the year 1932.

Now the country has 9,611 km. of 1st and 2nd class roads and 7,717 km. of the 3rd class. Using these roads were 37,183 hand-carts, 141,920 waggons and ox-carts, and 1,688 automobiles in 1927. Automobile services in the country have rapidly increased in recent years, and almost every local centre is now connected with one or other of the cities and towns.



Iron Bridge over the Han

Town-planning

The increased tendency toward urban life in Korea calls for intelligent town-planning and a start was made by selecting the main streets in Keijo for reconstruction and improvement. The work is still in progress and involves a huge outlay. In 1911 the Government started work for town improvement in the cities of Taikyu, Fusan, and Heijo, the foremost cities in the country. There are now 13 cities and towns marked out for such work.

Harbour Works

Harbour improvement was first undertaken in 11 important ports during the protectorate at the estimated cost of ¥ 4,000,000. While the work was still in progress, annexation took place, with the result that it came into the hands of the present Government, and has since been carried on on a much bigger scale.

Fusan was the first port selected for development up to a maximum capacity of 700,000 tons a year, and this was completed

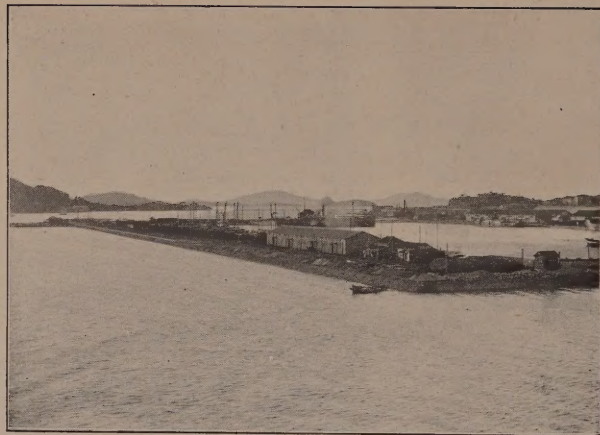


An Improved Street in Keijo

in 1918 at the cost of ¥ 3,800,000. This enabled direct connection to be made between the trunk railway line and the Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry service. However, trade through the port showing every sign of great increase, enlargement of the jetties, construction of a break-water, and dredging of the harbour to provide a more spacious anchorage were undertaken and completed in 1928 at the cost of ¥ 9,000,000.

The work at Jinsen was undertaken to provide the port with a lockgate dock, to accommodate with ease three boats of the 4,000 ton class along one side of it. A dock of this kind was sorely needed because of the great tidal range averaging 33 feet. Construction of it was started in 1911 at the estimated cost of some ¥ 7,000,000, and completed in 1923.

At the ports of Seishin, Kunsan, Mokpo, Yuki, etc., improvement works are also under way. Seishin is more notable because it is not merely a busy port in the extreme north and very near to Vladivostok, but because it is probably destined to be the Dairen of Chosen when North Chosen and North Manchuria are connected by rail.



Dock at Jinsen

River Improvement

The large rivers in Chosen such as the Oryoku (Yalu), Daido, Kan, and Rakuto, are of great value to traffic though they are not yet fully utilized. Unfortunately they are also a source of danger because their inundation, an almost annual event, results in more or less damage done to their basins owing to the lack of conservation works along them and to the deforestation in their upper reaches. A fundamental survey of 11 larger rivers was made and six of them were marked out for riparian works over a period of 11 years beginning with 1925 at an estimate of ¥ 48,000,000.

Waterworks

Generally the drinking water in the peninsula is not particularly pure, so construction of waterworks is encouraged by the Government everywhere possible. The only cities possessed of waterworks in pre-annexation days were Keijo, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo, but now no town of importance lacks such provision, and the number so provided is now 29.



Gensan Harbour

In the construction and operation of them both Government and local public bodies at first took part, but in March, 1922, the Government transferred the waterworks run by it to their respective towns. However, financial help is still given by it for the construction of new waterworks, and subsidies so far granted amount to some 5,700,000 yen, representing about 50% of the total cost of new construction.

Buildings

At the beginning of the present regime, the Government annually spent two to three million *yen* in constructing new buildings, but from the year 1920 the budget estimates were more than doubled owing to expansion in the various public undertakings, including the erection of Government-General offices, Chosen Shrine, and Keijo University. The new edifice for the Government-General is situated in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace, and is a five-storey building of ferro-concrete in modern Renaissance style, covering a



Chinnampo

floor area of 1,115 *tsubo*. The work was started in 1916 and completed in 1925 at a cost of 6 million *yen*.

The Chosen Shrine stands on Nansan or South Hill, Keijo, and commands a fine view of the city and its surroundings. The work was begun with ceremonial purification of the site in May, 1920, at an estimate of ¥ 1,500,000 and was completed in October, 1925.

The establishment of Keijo Imperial University as the highest seat of learning in the peninsula has been in steady progress since 1924 as a four-year enterprise at an estimated cost of ¥ 1,668,000. It stands in the north-east quarter of Keijo and covers 45,000 *tsubo* in extent.

SOCIAL WORKS

Relief Funds

For sufferers from flood, drought, fire and other natural calamities there is provided a relief fund from part of the interest on the



Keijo City Office

Imperial Bounty amounting to ¥ 17,390,000 granted to Korea on the occasion of the annexation, and the amount available for this purpose in the fiscal year of 1928 was ¥ 100,000. Besides this, each province has its own relief fund, the aggregate in the same year amounting to ¥ 38,000.

In addition to the above, the money granted to Korea from the Imperial purse on special occasions, to the total of ¥ 300,000, together with a supplementary amount of ¥ 100,000 from the State Treasury, was also set aside as a fund for relief work. The money is spent in supplying the distressed with seeds, farm implements, clothes, medicines, etc. Imperial donations to Korea have also been made on the occurrence of extensive disaster from drought and flood, and these grants reached the total of ¥ 521,700 at the end of 1927.

To succour the helpless aged and children, the crippled and disabled, sick vagrants, etc., a fund has been established with a portion of the Imperial Bounty granted on the occasion of the annexation and of the coronation of the late Emperor Taisho. At present, 650

young and aged are receiving aid from this fund. The Government also subsidises private bodies engaging in charitable works.

Social Benefits

To meet the shortage of housing in urban districts, and for the provision of healthy and sanitary dwellings at a reasonable rent the Government is encouraging the erection of such by cities and towns, and these houses are now found in good number in Keijo, Taikyū, Mokpo, Seishin, Kwoshu, and Kaishu.

For the benefit of local consumers markets run by public bodies are found at Keijo, Kunsan, Taikyū, Masan, Heijo, Gensan, Seishin, and Zenshu. The total turnover by them in recent years averages ¥ 4,540,000 per annum.

Public pawnshops operating on the minimum of profit are now found at Zenshu, Kunsan and Kwoshu. Public baths and washing places, and barber's shops have also been established in many places simply for the convenience of the lower classes.

Employment Exchange

Before the year 1917 labour disputes were almost unknown in the peninsula, but after the world war they began to present themselves and are gradually increasing in number. The following table gives the number of disputes and hands involved in recent years.

Year	N mber of Disputes	Workers Involved
1921	36	3,403
1922	46	1,799
1923	72	6,041
1924	25	6,751
1925	55	5,700
1926	81	5,948

Of late the demand for labour is increasing in the country owing to the expansion in irrigation and land reclamation works consequent upon the steady prosecution of the plan for increased production of rice and to extension in railroad and road construction, river conservation works, harbour works, etc. Civil engineering

works by private interests are also on the increase. Unfortunately the supply of labour, is not equally distributed, so acute shortage is felt in one place while in another the supply far exceeds the demand. On the other hand, emigrants to Japan and Manchuria have risen in recent years to 30,000 to 60,000 annually, and among them are very many unprovided with funds and with no definite prospects of employment. To meet the situation, the Government issues railway tickets at reduced rates to workers going to other places to encourage the more even distribution of labour, and co-operates with the various employment exchanges, while an office has been established at Fusan to make inquiry of would-be migrants to Japan and to dissuade from going those without certainty of employment.

Municipal employment exchanges are now found in Keijo, Jinsen, Fusan, Heijo, Seishin, and Taikyu. Besides these there are 10 institutions run by private bodies. Police stations also co-operate in the work.

In order to make the employment exchange service more efficient, it is provided that from 1929 onward the State will give encouragement by subsidizing the establishment of any public employment exchange up to 50% of its building cost and up to 20% of its running expenses.

Problem of Tenant-Farmers

In 1920 the first dispute between tenants and their landlord occurred at Junten, a village in the south, and since then disputes have arisen in every province save North Kankyo. The following gives the disputes registered in the past 6 years.

Year	Number of Disputes	Tenants Involved
1922	14	2,539
1923	176	7,060
1924	164	6,929
1925	204	4,002
1926	199	2,745
1927	275	3,973



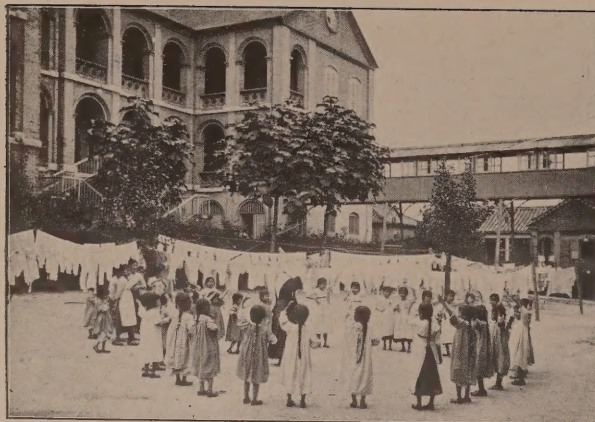
Kamakura Orphanage, Keijo

The problem of tenancy is first in importance of all the social problems, as it concerns nearly 80 % of the farming population, and the Government-General is now earnestly endeavouring to straighten out and adjust the relations between tenant and owner on a fair basis for their mutual good, the more so since it is fully aware of the fact that up to the present time tenants in many cases have been reduced to a most unfair and uneconomic condition by the exactions of their landlords.

Besides forming a committee for exhaustive investigation of conditions the Government has begun through local authorities the lending of money on easy terms to needy peasant-farmers to secure them their maintenance between harvests and to promote their well-being. This is doubtless proving of great benefit to them, since their only resource in times of difficulty has been the money-lender, too often notorious for his extortionate rates of interest.

Medical Services

A leprosarium managed by the Government-General has been



Catholic Orphanage, Keijo

formed on Shoroku Island off the southern coast, and dispensary work is carried on by each provincial hospital. The number of patients treated free by these hospitals numbered 327,372 in 1927. Many foreign missionaries in Korea are also doing benevolent medical work throughout the peninsula. Itinerant medical men dispatched by several of the Provincial Hospitals treated over 1,115,000 patients between April, 1925, and the end of 1927.

Homes for Unfortunate Juveniles

The Saisei-in in Keijo is a home for the orphaned, the blind, the deaf and dumb under Government management. Since its opening in 1912, over 900 in all have been taken care of by it, the number in 1928 being 199. To this orphanage a farm is attached and the strong and sturdy among the boys are taught farming. The blind and deaf mutes number 105 at present.

In 1923 the Government established a juvenile reformatory at Eiko, a seaside village near Gensan, the inmates of which in 1928 numbered 53 of whom 5 were Japanese. The institution gives them



Keiki Provincial Office, Keijo

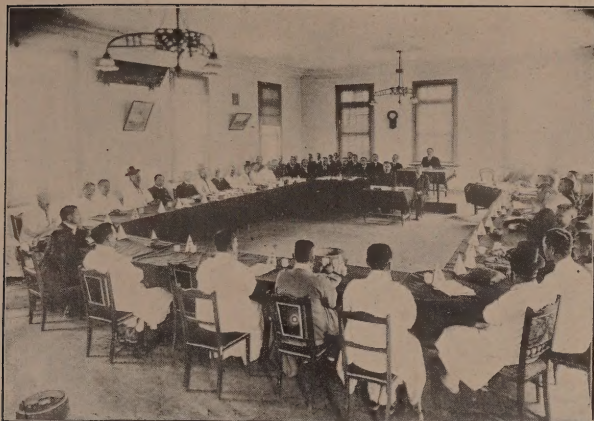
a training in carpentry, farming, or fishing, in addition to an ordinary schooling.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Outline

Chosen is divided into 13 Do or provinces, each with its own seat of government presided over by a governor. Decentralization is now the principle followed so far as relations between the Government-General and the Provincial Governments are concerned, and by the reform in 1919, the competency of governors was greatly extended, notably in the matter of police control hitherto outside their sphere of office but then transferred to them by virtue of that reform.

Each province is subdivided into Fu (municipalities), Gun (counties), and Myon, (villages and towns). Certain provinces have also Toh (island district). Each of these divisions has its own office of administration.



Provincial Council in Conference

Provinces	Area	Administrative Divisions			
		Fu, (Municipality)	Gun (County)	Toh (Island)	Myon (Village or Town)
	Sq. <i>ri</i>				
Keiki...	881	2	20	—	249
North Chusei ...	480	—	10	—	110
South Chusei ...	526	—	14	—	175
North Zenra ...	553	—	14	—	188
South Zenra ...	900	1	21	—	268
North Keisho ...	1,281	1	22	1	272
South Keisho ...	798	2	19	1	257
Kokai ...	1,085	—	17	—	226
South Heian ...	998	2	14	—	165
North Heian ...	1,844	1	19	—	193
Kogen ...	1,703	—	21	—	178
North Kankyo ...	2,073	1	16	—	141
South Kankyo ...	4,319	1	11	—	81
Total	14,312	12	218	2	2,503

Municipality

Most of the present municipalities have grown out of the former open ports, in which the several communities, Korean, Japanese, and foreign, existed side by side, each pursuing its own system of control, thus raising obstacles against the proper conduct of civic administration.

In April, 1914, new organic regulations for urban districts were enacted and all residents, whether native or alien, were brought under them. The towns under municipal rule are Keijo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Mokpo, Taikyū, Fusan, Masan, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishu, Gensan, and Seishin.

The major part of the expenditure of a municipality is defrayed by an assessment in the form of a surtax on State and local taxes. The table below gives the aggregate accounts of 12 cities for recent years, revenue and expenditure being understood to be equal.



Year	1928	1927	1926	1925	1919
Amount	11,647,870 <i>Yen</i>	10,916,018 <i>Yen</i>	10,926,026 <i>Yen</i>	8,102,518 <i>Yen</i>	2,338,121 <i>Yen</i>

The average burden on each municipal household was 6.69 *yen* in 1919, rising in 1927 to 11.36 *yen*.

Myon

At present the number of myon (town or village) is 2,503, among which 43 are under somewhat different regulations on account of their comparative economic and cultural importance, and of having a minimum of 1,500 families, of which one-half at least



Chusuin (Central Council) Office, Keijo



A Village Office

are more or less concentrated in one point. The cardinal differences between these and ordinary myon are: the former are authorized to raise loans when necessary to carry out new enterprises, but the others are denied such privilege; membership of the Myon Council is elective in the case of the former but appointive in the latter.

Local Public Bodies

The creation of local advisory bodies in October, 1920, as a preliminary step toward local autonomy was an important innovation in the administration in Korea. They are (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils, and (3) Myon Councils.

Provincial Councils consist of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two kinds (1) elected and (2) nominated. The former constituting two-thirds of the entire number are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by municipal and village councils among themselves and the remaining third are nominated by the Governor. Their

views are invited on all questions regarding provincial finance. Their term of office is three years, and the office itself is honorary.

Municipal Councils are similar in function to provincial councils. They consist of 12 to 30 members elected for three years by popular votes under a property qualification consisting in the payment of at least ¥ 5 a year in municipal taxes. This qualification also applies to voters.

Myon Councils consist of 8 to 14 members appointed by the county magistrates for three years without pay. They discuss village finance. As an exception, 43 myon have been granted an elective system, similar to that for municipalities, in consideration of their comparative importance in population and local economy as already mentioned.

Matters concerning Korean Common Schools are controlled by the prefect, or county chief, who has under him an advisory organ, the School Committee, which consists of 6 to 20 members. For schools for Japanese, School Associations have been formed in those places wherein Japanese residents are numerous. Difference of lan-

guage makes it convenient to divide the management of matters concerning elementary education into two groups.

Irrigation associations have been organized for conducting irrigation, drainage, reclamation of waste land. Each of them has a president and secretaries, in addition to a council whose function it is to consider matters necessary for carrying on its work. Subsidies of varying amounts are granted to most of them by the Government-General. At the end of March, 1928, associations in existence numbered 107 with an aggregate irrigation area of 145,688 *chobu*.

NOTEWORTHY PLACES

Chosen is a land worth visiting from many points of view. It has the best climate in the East, dry and exhilarating most of the time, with blue sky and transparent air continuing for weeks on end. It is unique in its customs, has a distinctive architecture, and abounds in scenery which often, if not so beautiful as that of Japan, far surpasses it in grandeur and strangeness. Below is given a brief sketch of the most important of places to visit in Chosen.

Keijo (Seoul)

Population : 315,000 including 84,100 Japanese.

The Capital of Old Korea and the seat of the Government-General since 1910 and the very heart politically and otherwise of the country. The city is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast and is one of great natural beauty with lovely hills around it. During recent years Keijo has been greatly modernized so that little now remains to bespeak its former aspect, though ancient sights of artistic interest are carefully preserved to please the traveller's eye.

Jinsen (Chemulpo)

Population : 53,801 including 11,600 Japanese.

A gateway to Keijo and a port ranking next in importance to Fusan. The tidal difference averages as much as 30 feet, and to overcome this handicap a wet-dock with lock-gate has been constructed, in which three 4,500 ton vessels can be moored at one time.



Kongo-san (Diamond Mountain)

Getsubi-to, an island joined to the town by a long embankment, is a good summer resort for the people of the neighbourhood. Between Jinsen and Keijo trains run every hour, the distance being covered in less than an hour.

Kaijo (Song-do)

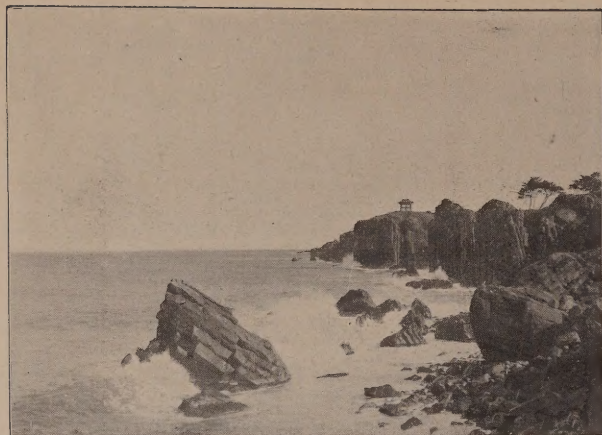
Population : 44,600 including 1,380 Japanese.

This old town within two hours' ride by rail from Keijo, was the capital of the Koryo dynasty for 470 years, before the rise of the Yi dynasty and subsequent removal of the capital to Seoul, and naturally contains many interesting scenes and relics. It is also famous for its production of medical ginseng.

Heijo (Pyongyang)

Population : 119,700 of which 24,400 are Japanese.

The largest town and the commercial-industrial centre in the west, ranking next in prosperity to Keijo. As the oldest city in the peninsula it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Among the



Sosekitei (Clustered Rocks) at Kotei

points of interest it contains the best known is Botandai, a very picturesque height overlooking the River Daido, on which the city stands. With its tranquil stream, lovely hills, and quaint ancient structures, Heijo is known as a city most expressive of native Korean colour.

Shingishu (New Wiju)

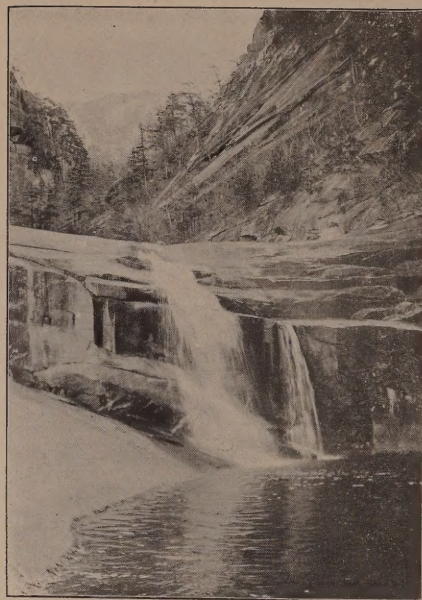
Population: 24,700 including 6,200 Japanese.

The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu, opposite to Antung, an important town in Manchuria. The two towns are connected by an iron bridge 3,093 feet long, which also connects the Korean and Manchurian railway lines. The city is still young but already various industries are establishing themselves here, especially lumbering and paper-making.

Gensan (Wonsan)

Population: 37,600 inclusive of 10,000 Japanese.

The finest harbour on the east coast and one of the leading



Banbaku Fall,
Inner Kongo

ports in the peninsula. All ships plying between North Chosen and West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. Beyond the town is a charming long beach and every summer season sees this ideal resort very alive with visitors.

Fusan

Population: 113,000 including 41,100 Japanese.

The first and foremost port in all Chosen. Not alone as the "main entrance" in the south but as the terminal of the Korean trunk line which connects direct with the continental railways, Fusan occupies a position of increasing importance in both trade and traffic.

Between Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) a ferry service is run twice daily, doing the distance within nine hours. The general aspect of Fusan is wholly Japanese and there one hardly feels that one is in the land of the Koreans.

Taikyū

Population 82,500 comprising 24,800 Japanese.

The city situated in a vast fertile plain is the centre of business and traffic in the south of the peninsula. Great fairs are periodically held here, attracting immense crowds from near and far. It has a most promising future as an industrial city, and will soon be comparable with Heijo in importance.

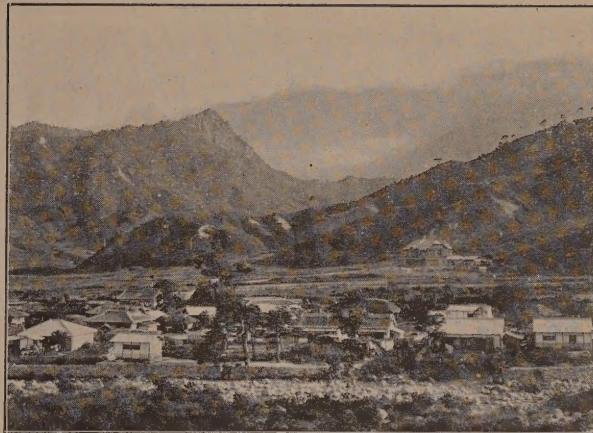
Keishū

Population: 7,000.

This old town lies 40 miles east of Taikyū on the main line, and was the capital of the kingdom of Sinla which endured nearly 1,000 years, so contains many art-productions of that brilliant period, while around the town are various scenes and ruins of historic interest, such as temples, tombs, etc., all recalling the splendour of by-gone days and serving as material for the study of Oriental arts. Ten miles away is Bukkokuji, a large ancient temple renowned for its architectural beauty.

Kongo-san (Diamond Mountain)

This mountain group, situated in the east-central part of the country and composed of numerous rocky peaks and canyons, is remarkable for its wildly picturesque scenery, which impresses one as being one of the most wonderful of all nature's works. The mountain is also noted for the many ancient Buddhist monasteries it contains. The first westerner to explore this fairyland was Mr. Campbell of the British Consular Service at Seoul in 1879. And in 1893, a distinguished Englishman, Lord Curzon visited it during his extensive tour in the Orient. Kongo-san has become so world famous owing to its unique beauty, that the Railway Bureau operates two hotels there, principally for the convenience of foreign visitors. The mountain is accessible by two routes, from Onseiri via Gensan on the east side and from Chaonji via Tetsugen on the west side. The best season for visiting Kongo-san is no doubt in



Onseiri

September and October when the country enjoys an unbroken spell of ideal weather for outings and the entire mountain is agleam with the gorgeous tints of autumn. The next preferable season is spring as the cherry trees and azaleas are in glorious bloom between April and May and are accompanied with the luxuriant verdure of young leaves. Kongo-san has so many fine views throughout its extensive area that it requires at least a week to see the whole, but those not having the time to spare must be content with a visit to a few of the most representative.

Principal Cities and Towns

Province	Town	Pop.	Province	Town	Pop.
Keiki	Keijo (京城)	315,000		Shinshu (晋州)	18,600
(京畿道)	Jinsen (仁川)	53,600		Toci (統營)	18,300
	Kaijo (開城)	44,560		Torai (東萊)	7,100
	Suigen (水原)	11,000		Mitsuyo (密陽)	11,340
	Yeitoho (永登浦)	6,700	Kokai	Kaishu (海州)	19,000
N. Chusei	Seishu (清州)	11,790	(黃海道)	Shariin (沙里院)	18,400
(忠清北道)	Chushu (忠州)	6,370		Kenjiho (鎭二浦)	9,720
S. Chusei	Koshu (公州)	12,400		Kowshu (黃州)	7,600
(忠清南道)	Taiden (大田)	16,400		Sainci (載寧)	6,470
	Kokei (江景)	11,100	S. Heian	Heijo (平壤)	119,000
	Tenan (天安)	10,300	(平安南道)	Chinnampo (鎭南浦)	30,500
	Chochiin (烏致院)	6,700		Anshu (安州)	9,640
N. Zenra	Zenshu (全州)	22,000	N. Heian	Shingiseu (新義州)	24,600
(全羅北道)	Kunsan (群山)	23,700	(平安北道)	Gishu (義州)	11,159
	Riri (裡里)	14,000		Sensen (宣川)	9,690
	Seiyu (井邑)	8,800		Kokai (江界)	9,100
	Nangen (南原)	6,100		Hokuchin (北鎭)	8,300
S. Zenra	Kwoshu (光州)	22,760		Teishu (定州)	6,600
(全羅南道)	Mokpo (木浦)	29,200	Kogen	Shunshu (春川)	7,800
	Juntan (順天)	9,000	(江原道)	Teteugen (鐵原)	12,600
	Reisui (麗水)	8,000		Koryo (江陵)	5,740
	Rashu (羅州)	6,600	S. Kankyo	Kanko (咸興)	32,200
N. Keisho	Taikyū (大邱)	82,500	(咸鏡南道)	Gensan (元山)	37,600
(慶尙北道)	Kinsen (金泉)	12,650		Hokusei (北青)	10,380
	Anto (安東)	7,360		Eciko (永興)	5,510
	Hoko (浦項)	7,200	N. Kankyo	Ranan (羅南)	12,700
	Keishu (慶州)	7,000	(咸鏡北道)	Seishin (清津)	21,900
	Shoshu (尙州)	9,640		Kwainci (會寧)	13,500
S. Keisho	Fusan (釜山)	113,000		Joshin (城津)	9,600
(慶尙南道)	Masan (馬山)	23,200		Yuki (雄基)	5,550

Weights, Measures, and Moneys, with English and French Equivalents

JAPANESE	ENGLISH	FRENCH
<i>Ri</i> = 2,160 <i>Ken</i>	2.44 Miles	3.92 Kilometres
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.95 Square Miles	15.42 Kilometres Carres
<i>Chobu</i> = 3,000 <i>Tsubo</i>	2.45 Acres	99.17 Arcs
<i>Tsubo</i> = 6 <i>Shaku</i> Square	3.95 Square Yards	3.30 Metres Carres
<i>Koku</i> (Dry)	4.9629 Bushels	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne
" (Liquid)	39.7033 Gallons	1.80 Hectolitres
<i>Kuan</i> = 1,000 <i>Monme</i>	{ 8.29733 lbs (Avoir) }	3.75 Kilogrammes
	{ 10.04711 lbs (Troy) }	
<i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>Monme</i>	{ 1.32277 lbs (Avoir) }	6.00 Hectogrammes
	{ 1.60754 lbs (Troy) }	
<i>Monme</i>	{ 0.13228 lbs (Avoir) }	3.75 Grammes
	{ 0.12057 lbs (Troy) }	
<i>Shaku</i>	0.994 Foot	0.30 Metres
<i>Ken</i> = 6 <i>Shaku</i>	5.96 Feet	—
<i>Yen</i> = 100 <i>Sen</i>	2s 0d. 582	2.58 Francs

THE END

